INSIST ON
Bartlett-Bacon bills being passed. Insist on knowing where your Representatives in Congress stand. You have a right to know.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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HELP THE MINERS.
Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking copper miners of Calumet.

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CAUSE OF HUMANITY TRANSCENDS ALL OTHER ISSUES

The spirit of America, the land of opportunity, is that which appeals most compellingly to all lovers of liberty and humanity the world over. The spirit of America demands fair play. We Americans, like our Anglo-Saxon forebears, have intrusted the maintenance of fair play to the courts.

Ingrained in American citizens is high regard, bordering upon reverence, for our judicial system and dislike for whatever savors of special privilege. These are the shields behind which the opponents of the Bartlett-Bacon bills have taken refuge. Their appeal to the highest emotions of men is to conceal a purpose that would subordinate human interests to business interests.

Our opponents are well aware that no fair-minded and well-intentioned person questions the correctness—or the necessity—of a theory of justice that affords each individual an opportunity to seek redress against each and all who would do him wrong, and that institutes an agency which shall be the guardian of guaranteed rights, to enforce them against all who would violate or deny these rights.

The men of Labor recognize the necessity for courts under our governmental system and under present social development, yet they are keenly aware that the judge's power may be used for ill as well as good. There is no more surety that the man in wig and ermine may not use judicial power wrongfully than there is that the workers in the field or the mechanic in factory or shop will do no wrong. Human nature, with all its frailties, with all its susceptibilities to low as well as to noble influences, is inseparable from the office of judge as well as from the toiler in his more humble capacity. But the acts, the decisions of the man who interprets the law, are more far-reaching in consequences, more potent for ill than the acts of the man who violates the law.

The workers of America charge that the men wearing the ermine have used their great power in such a way as to interfere with their welfare. They do not charge that the wrong has been done intentionally. But though the wrong may be due to misunderstanding of industrial conditions, the consequences are just as grievous, the outrage to the sense of justice is just as great.

Organized laborers ask thinking citizens to bear these facts in mind in connection with our request for legislative relief from judicial perversions of law that have classified trade unions and farmers' organizations with trusts and have thereby placed our organizations under the Sherman Antitrust law. Consideration of the purposes for which trust legislation was enacted, the debates in Congress at that time, and the clear and positive intent of its advocates, inevitably lead to the conclusion that our courts have overlooked the purpose for which the Sherman law was adopted. To regulate commerce in order to prevent monopoly in trade and products was the essence of the act. In no section of the bill, in none of its amendments, in none of the numerous debates on this question is there any evidence to show that the voluntary organizations of workers, our trade unions, were included in things outlawed and proscribed.

The interpretation of the law to apply to organizations not for profit but for human welfare is the survival of judicial theory that harks back to the days when law affecting laborers was based on the principle that workers were chattels, when they were a part of a nobleman's estate over which their labor power was regulated by statute, and they were owned and controlled by masters or overlords. Vestiges of these ancient concepts still lurk in modern judicial rulings. Specimens of these psychic reversions to more primitive thought are found most frequently in connection with the Sherman law. Courts have held that an employer can collect damages in threefold amount against his employes if they refuse to work for him or induce others to join them in striking. At the present time the United Mine Workers of America are called upon to defend themselves against such charges because they have dared to protest against intolerable conditions in the West Virginia coal fields, because they dared exercise the rights of free men.

Under present interpretations, or rather perversions, of the Sherman law, trade unions are at the mercy of courts. They can be weakened, dissolved, and destroyed at the whim of any judge who sees an "interference with interstate commerce" when workers stand united against entrenched capitalists. Nor does the wrong end there. The homes of the workers can be taken from them by the order of the court because of a violation not of statutory law but of judge-made law. Under these rulings and judicial legislation, our unions, in order to contorm to judicial concepts of lawful unions, would be simply sick and death benefit organizations, friendly associations to promote social intercourse. What a travesty on man's right to organize to resist oppression! What a death-knell to the old American war-cry, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

The charge that America's workers seek special privileges by urging the principles involved in the Bartlett-Bacon bills does not convince one who thinks for himself, instead of accepting ready-to-use views on this question furnished by the industrious writers of our opponents. On the contrary, it is the opponents of the right of man to own himself who plead for special privilege. They would deny the workers what they themselves enjoy. They would resent interference by courts with their right to dispose of their brain power and their brawn as they elect. And the men of labor indorse this position.

But when workers demand that same right there is a shift in the viewpoint of our opponents—a change in their line of reasoning. They would regard the men of labor as of the same nature as themselves—they are of another kind, different, and therefore cannot hope to exercise the same rights. This is a survival of the vicious and degrading eighteenth century dictum that the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water" are separate and distinct from other groups of society, and should be treated accordingly.

So we workers are classified with commodities, with the things we produce.

We are not human beings, merely a necessary part of production, inseparable from our own products.

The law that was originally intended to regulate the barter and sale of things for trade is now interpreted by the courts to include the individual man whose destiny is a life of toil.

In the name of justice, is there no regard for a human soul and the body it inhabits? Is not the human body a marvelous thing, with its beautiful play of clean, firm muscles, with nerves that give purpose and effectiveness to each motion, with a mind that guides and controls all? Who can look into the eyes of a human being without reverence for the incomprehensible spirit that is there? Shall this human being be considered legally as though it were no more than a ton of coal? Shall mere consideration for property rights interfere with any right that would enable human beings to grow into something higher, better, grander than the world now knows?

The workers demand legislation that will give them their rights. They demand justice.

No superficial argument or specious plea will answer our charge that we are subjects of special rulings.

The claim that we seek privileges not accorded others is insufficient reply to our bill of rights presented by the working men and women of America. If we are not accorded our rights, industrially, we shall be at the mercy of those who control the money markets, whose goal is gain; and legally we shall be at the suffrance of the judicial department and at the mercy of any judge before whom we may be haled as violators of judge-made law. Against this we protest, in the name of law, inherent justice, and moral right.

Allied with the American Federation of Labor in its effort to secure relief on this question are the railroad brotherhoods and the farmers' organizations, whose representatives now in Washington are acting jointly with the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor to have the House and Senate Judiciary Committees report the Bartlett-Bacon bills favorably. For years the American Federation of Labor has asked for this relief. The demand is being urged with increasing insistence. Further postponement will result from the failure to continue to press demands upon Congressmen and Senators to the dominant party that they carry out their platform declarations wherein they indorsed Labor's position on this issue.

Every trade unionist, every member of the railroad brotherhoods and the farmers' organizations is again urged to do his share in acquainting his Representative and his Senators with his personal desire for favorable action upon the Bartlett-Bacon bills. Act now. Write today.

LONG STRIKE BRINGS GAINS

Meriden, Conn., April 11.—The Federal union affiliated to the A. F. of L., whose members have been on strike against the Aeolian company, for almost a year, have settled their differences with that concern. General Organizer Frayne, of the A. F. of L., assisted in the negotiations, which resulted in marked gains for these stalwart unionists. The long continued battle for better conditions has attracted attention among workers in this section. The new schedule of prices for piece workers, which was the original cause of the strike, have been accepted by the company. A minimum rate for girls of $1.08 per day has been established, as well as inaugurating a nine-hour day instead of a ten-hour day, as formerly. The old rate paid these girls was $5 per week. An arbitration clause provides for a grievance committee to take up with the management any differences that may arise, and in the event of failure to adjust the dispute, each side is to select two men, they to select a third. The settlement carries with it the re-employment of all workers who desire to return, one week from Monday, April 13. This delay was occasioned by the fact that many employes have been working elsewhere, and they desired to give a week's notice to their present employers. The company agreed to this postponement, as it is hinted that the factory is in need of proper sanitation, and the force of strikebreakers must be disposed of. The settlement is a pronounced victory for these musical workers, and when the terms of settlement was read to them by their committee, it was unanimously adopted. The strike started last June, and involved 250 workers.

WILL ENJOY SHORTER WORKDAY

Pittsburgh, April 11.—Nearly 1,000 garment workers in and around Pittsburgh will be benefitted by the renewal of contracts between employers and agents of the United Garment Workers of America. Under the agreement the cutters have secured a reduction of three hours in a week in their working time, which gives them the eight-hour day in their industry, with the same rate of pay they received under the longer workday. The tailor members have secured a reduction of three hours a week, which establishes the fifty-four-hour week for them, with no reduction in pay. The finishers members have secured wage increases. Garment workers' officials are conferring with other firms, and it is believed that additional companies will accept the new agreement.

SECURES A RECORD VERDICT.

New York, April 11.—A record verdict of $50,000 was awarded Matt Turkonis for the loss of both eyes in the United States District Court in Brooklyn against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Turkonis was working in the railroad company's mines at Nanticoke, Pa., when he was injured by the explosion of a squib of fuse in a powder house. The verdict is said to be the largest ever obtained in this State for an injured workman.

COTTON MILL MEN STRIKE.

Rome, Ga., April 11.—Because of the attitude of the Anchor Duck mill management toward the new union of Textile Workers, a strike of 150 employes resulted. The company declares it will run a nonunion shop. Organizer Mines, of the Textile Workers, says that as fast as the mill workers joined the new union they were discharged.

BARBERS RAISE WAGES.

Pittsburgh, April 11.—Increased wages and a shorter workday is the result of conferences between journeymen barbers and their employers in this vicinity.

SAMPLES OF UNIONISM.

Boston, April 11.—Stationary Engineers' Union No. 16 reports that because of recent wage increases and reductions of working hours its members have been benefited about $10,000 a year.

Detroit, April 11.—During the period of one year ending with January 31, 1914, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America paid 309 death benefits in the sum of $141,838. During the six months ending with January 31 accident benefits amounted to $102,000.

VIRGINIA MAKING PROGRESS.

Richmond, April 11.—While the General Assembly, just adjourned, failed to pass a workmen's compensation act, the semi-monthly payment bill, the full-crew bill and one regulating convict-made goods, the legislation secured marks a progressive tendency in this state. Gains made include a safety appliance law, which provides for the guarding of machinery, and the lighting and construction of proper exits for employes in workshops. The child labor law is strengthened, and its friends insist it is the best law of its kind in the South. The ten-hour law for women has been amended to include laundries and also to prohibit girls employed in stores working longer than ten hours on Saturdays. The railroad employes' surety bill ends the practice of railroads blacklisting employes by making it impossible for them to secure bonds from the company the railroad designates. The foundry sanitary bill provides for proper ventilation in foundry and molding shops. Suitable lockers must be furnished hereafter, provided by railroads for the convenience of their employes. Sufficient money has been appropriated to make the state mining inspector's office one of force. Trades union, railroad brotherhoods and farmers' organizations acted as a unit in securing this legislation, and their success will be followed by greater effort before the next General Assembly.

AWARDS ARE APPROVED.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 11.—The joint arbitration board, consisting of employers and employes in this city, have agreed upon wage scales and conditions for the following unions: Painters and Decorators, Hod Carriers, Building Laborers, Electricians, Stationary Engineers and Cement Workers. This assures peace in the building trades the coming season. The employes are organized, and their representatives, together with those of the unions, have found the conciliation policy mutually profitable. Under the working rules, the unions are recognized.

HELD BY GRAND JURY.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 11.—A grand jury has indicted T. J. Hayes, manager of the street car company, and David Masterson, confessed slugger, strikebreaker, and gunman. They are charged with breaking into the room of Joseph C. Colgan and carrying away books, papers and private correspondence. Colgan is a representative of the Amalgamated Street Car Men's Union. It is said that Grover Induced Masterson to break into the unionist's room. Both men were held on $5,000 bonds.

AGREE ON TRADE LINES.

Boston, April 11.—The unions of Electrical Fixture Fitters and Hangers and Electrical Workers, No. 258, have signed a joint working agreement on trade lines that will end future jurisdictional disputes. The two locals are now interested in a joint organizing campaign.

A. F. OF L. AIDS UNSKILLED

Olympia, Wash., April 11.—The State Labor Commissioner, acting under orders of Governor Lister, has forwarded his report to the state executive on the strike of unskilled workers against the Tacoma Smelting Company, which started the first of the year. Wage reductions and increased hours caused the strike. The conditions were not up to the standard of the agreements for the same class of work, the report says. The commissioner gave the following sidelight on how the strike started: "There is no doubt that the strike was precipitated wholly from an intense feeling on the part of each individual workman who was affected, that the change in wages and hours of work was not justified by the management. No attempt had been made by anyone to organize a strike, but it gathered momentum as soon as it became apparent that a few were ready to quit." Later, organizers of the American Federation of Labor perfected a union among the men. Commenting on disorders around the mill, the commissioner makes this significant statement: "From the evidence secured there was no indication that any violence or shooting had been indulged in by the strikers until after Sheriff Jamieson's deputies were stationed at the plant." The deputies were armed with rifles and revolvers and were secured the second day after the strike was called. When the report was written there were 306 men on strike, and up to that time the strikers had only lost nine through desertion.

NO PLACE FOR MASTERS.

Seattle, Wash., April 11.—"There is no place in the country for the man who would be masterful over his fellows. Leadership, not mastery, is the need. Men who would be masters of industry must learn this lesson," said Secretary of Commerce Redfield in a speech in this city. In referring to the "real trouble" of workers in industry, the Cabinet official said: "We do not place machinery that would be lighted by the dirt in dirty place. We must not put men in such a place. We do not place machinery that would be lighted by the dirt in dirty place. We must not put men in such a place. We know that men become tired, fatigued and that wheels are liable to fly to pieces. We must learn not to overfatigue our men and women in industry."

NEW METAL TRADES COUNCILS.

Washington, April 11.—Metal trades councils have been formed at Millers Falls, Mass., and Fort Wayne, Ind. The Boston, Mass., council has been reorganized, and the councils in Brooklyn and the New York district have been merged into one council, to be known as Greater New York. Officers of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor are asking affiliated bodies to report to them any violations of the eight-hour day on government work.

DRESSMAKERS ARE VICTORS.

New York, April 11.—The Misses' and Children's Dressmakers' union has won its demands on those employers who are not members of the Manufacturers' association, who recently signed agreements with the union. To equalize the industry, the union called strikes in the nonassociation shops, and of the 2,500 workers involved, over 2,300 have returned to work. The union is now organizing the smaller shops.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE ENDED.

Tamaqua, Pa., April 11.—An amicable agreer nt between the striking carpenters and contractors was reached after conferences, when the men were granted a Saturday half-holiday, a wage increase from $3.50 to $3 cents an hour, and other concessions.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

Washington, April 11.—The comparatively small number of emigrant aliens who left this country during February is one of the features of the last immigration bulletin issued by the Department of Labor. The departures for this month are 17,074 against an average of 20,697 for the preceding months of January, December, and November. The small number of skilled workers coming to our shores maintains its average. A total of only 462 immigrants reported they worked at one of the following crafts: Bookbinding, brewing cabinetmaking, engineering, fur working, metal working, plastering, plumbing, saddlery and harnessmaking, stonecutting, tanning, tinning, upholstering, and patternmaking. The total number admitted during the month was 44,573. Of these 9,326 were classed as farm laborers and 7,661 as laborers. But 748 professed a knowledge of farming. The number of gardeners admitted was 67; servants, 5,020; tailors, 1,541; seamstresses, 582; shoemakers, 484; clerks and accountants, 1,028. The number of males having no occupation, together with women and children, totaled 12,437.

LAKE WORKERS REDUCE HOURS

Detroit, April 11.—Recent conferences between the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company, Toledo Shipbuilding Co. and the various international unions of their employes have resulted in a three-years' agreement and the establishment of the twelve-hour day for the eight-hour day with the same rates of pay. The conferences were marked by several strenuous sessions before this decision was reached. The interested unions are the Longshoremen, Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Tugmen, Dredge Workers, Boiler Iron and Drill Boat Workers and the Tug Firemen and Linesmen. On all work to which eight hours do not apply a materially increase in the wage rate has been secured.

SHORTER HOURS FOR CLERKS.

Washington, April 11.—More than 10,000 retail clerks who work at night will have their hours of labor shortened, should a bill introduced by Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, be passed. The measure has the indorsement of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, affiliated to the A. F. of L. Secretary Flaherty, of the clerks, said: "Postoffice men will tell you that night work shortens life at least ten years. Day sleep is not recuperative, especially in the summer when the heat prevents proper rest. The postoffices the shifts rotate—alternating between day and night. In other offices only the senior men ever get day work."

KEYMEN ARE REINSTATED.

Boston, April 11.—Officers of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers have adjusted the difference between their members and the Boston and Maine Railroad. All telegraphers who were laid off recently, some in connection with a claimed "retrenchment policy," have been reinstated, and will be paid their wages for the time they have not been at work. The telegraphers' grievance committee, together with similar committees of the conductors, trainmen, engineers, and firemen, are now conferring with the railroad management in an effort to adjust other disputes.

HALF A MILLION INCREASE

Washington, April 11.—Due to the efforts of the Metal Trades department of the A. F. of L., the Senate has adopted an amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which will provide for two years that portion of the Panama Canal act which provides that wages shall not exceed 5 per cent of rates paid in government institutions in continental United States. The act establishes permanent employment in the canal zone, and took effect April 1 of this year. Officials of the Metal Trades Department called on Col. Goethals, on his recent visit to the city, and showed him that if the wage portion of the act was enforced now it would mean a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent. The unionists asked the army officer if he would oppose an extension of the old rate for two years, which would end the construction period of the canal. The workers were unanimous that if the Senate Appropriations Committee would favor the bill, he would offer no objections, as he desired to maintain the present pleasant relations existing between himself and the canal zone workers. Several conferences were held, and the matter was finally adjusted on the compromise in the Senate of the amendment, which effects approximately 15,000 workmen, who will benefit to the extent of $2,000,000. The passage of the amendment also means the continuance of former rates in the clerical and office departments, whose employes had no one to speak for them, but who will profit by the activity of the organized trades in insisting on the continuance of present standards until the canal is completed.

READY FOR VOCATIONAL STUDY

Washington, April 11.—The commission on vocational study, recently appointed by President Wilson, has organized by electing Senator Hoke Smith chairman, and delegating to the non-Congressional members the task of outlining a plan of study for the consideration of labor and trades training for the purpose of making a report to Congress. It is intended to recommend a practical course of studies on this subject for use in our public schools that will supplant the fads and theories in vogue in many sections, which the Seattle convention of the A. F. of L. declared to result in "a smattering of general knowledge that cannot be definitely applied when the student comes to take up the real work of life." The trade unionists on the commission to investigate this subject are Charles H. Winslow, of Boston, Mass., and Miss Agnes Nestor, of the Glovemakers.

RE-ARGUMENT ORDERED.

Washington, April 11.—On April 6 the Supreme Court of the United States passed an order directing a re-argument in the contempt case now pending on appeal before it of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison. The reargument is to take place on April 28, at which time Hon. Wade H. Ellis, who has attended the original hearing, will be present. Mr. Ellis will have a full hour's time at length and in all its features, as the order for the argument was general in its terms. What was believed would be the last argument in this case was made before the court on Wednesday, January 7, when Judge Gompers made a plea that time a decision has been expected, but instead comes an order to again present the case to the court.

URGES ORIENTAL EXCLUSION.

London, April 11.—"The Round Table," a quarterly review, prints an article in its current issue demanding rigid restriction of Oriental immigration into Canada, which, it says, would be possible merely by a "gentlemanly understanding," such as China has with Japan. The bringing on shore of Asiatic ship companies introducing such immigration.

DEFEAT LABOR'S ENEMIES

Philadelphia, April 11.—A day of reckoning is at hand for legislators in this State who defeated humane bills. The State Federation of Labor, headed by President Maurer, will apply the American Federation of Labor slogan, "Defeat Labor's Enemies," and every pledge-breaking, platform-repudiating Solon will be opposed in their respective districts at the May primaries and at the November election by the organized workers of this State. Plans were agreed upon at a conference of unionists in this city, when a compensation bill was endorsed and a warning raised against the efforts of the dodgers to conceal their legislative records behind "fake" humane bills, that are now in the course of preparation. President Maurer is quoted as saying: "We are not going to get fooled again by a lot of pledge-breaking renegades. We are on the job in Harrisburg, watching every nomination paper filed. We will notify trade unionists of these districts, and will expect them to do their duty there." President Maurer explained that cards were being sent out by the State Federation to every candidate, and he asked to state his position on the compensation act favored by them on or before May 4 or be considered as opposed to compensation. The bill being urged was drawn jointly by the State Industrial Commission and the unionists. Officers of the Industrial Accidents' Commission were present at the conference and applauded the unionists' efforts to secure a real compensation law. "Get busy now with your representatives," said Chairman Reed, of the commission. "Get after every candidate, including the candidates for governor, and pledge them to a definite bill. Don't let them tell you in a general way that they are for compensation. That may mean much or little. Get them nailed down to a specific bill, so that you know what their pledges mean." A large delegation of miners' representatives were present at the conference, and all agreed that the organized workers in this State will enter emphatic dissent against the pledge-breakers, both at the primaries and at the general election next fall. Especial attention will be paid to State Senator Crow, who is charged with being most active in defeating the workers' compensation bill in the last legislature. In this connection Mr. Maurer said: "We are busy in his district now, telling the people what kind of a senator he is. And we are going to make such busier next week the State Federation is going into his district in force."

INCREASE FOR TRAINMEN.

Lebanon, Pa., April 11.—The Cornwall and Lebanon railroad, with headquarters here, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania railroad, has announced an increase of pay for all trainmen, to take effect the first of the month. The increase amounts to about 10 per cent, and is worked out on the same basis. The employes will work a twelve-hour day, with one hour for the noonday meal.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Shamokin, Pa., April 11.—Carpenters' Union, No. 27, of this city, made a decided advance in wages of 40 cents an hour and the nine-hour day, to take effect April 1. An understanding with the employing contractors a compromise was effected and a minimum wage of 37 cents per hour was agreed upon. This is an increase of five cents an hour over the old rate.

HAVE THEIR OWN HOME.

Detroit, April 11.—The Amalgamated Association of Street Car Men have purchased a fourteen-room residence building on a seven-acre tract, which is in the center of the city, which they are now remodeling for union purposes. The Detroit Federation of Labor has purchased the adjoining property, upon which will be erected a labor temple.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF NEW JERSEY IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

THE Commission of Immigration of the state of New Jersey, appointed in February, 1913, has filed its report with Gov. Fielder. The members of the commission are William Fellowes Morgan, Robert Fulton Cutting and Frank Moss, secretary, and Robert Fleming, Alexander Cleland is executive secretary.

At present, the only New Jersey law dealing with aliens is one passed in 1838 providing that every master of a vessel or ship "must furnish a full and correct list of all the passengers arriving in his vessels, the penalty of failure being two years' study of immigration in a state which, despite its small area, receives about five per cent of the annual immigration, the commission points out the evidently inadequate handling of the problem under this ancient statute. It recommends a long list of new laws and institutions to safeguard the social and industrial life of the immigrant.

Most important of all it recommends the creation of a state bureau of immigration, similar to the New York Bureau of Industries and Immigration, which shall promote the education, protection, distribution and assimilation of the immigrant to the end that the interests of both the state and the aliens may be conserved." The commission believes that a state bureau is a more effective means of correcting abuses to which the alien is subject than municipal agencies have until now had jurisdiction, or special inspectors under the Department of Labor, as in Pennsylvania, who are limited in their powers.

The report of the commission describes in detail how the new type of immigrant is the prey of crooks and sharpers from the moment he steps foot on the dock at Ellis Island. He is robbed of his savings while he "waits for a train."

When the immigrant settles in New Jersey, the first question, of course, is finding work. The law requires that municipalities must license all employment agencies established in New Jersey. Notwithstanding this, out of 134 employment bureaus investigated by the commission, 76 per cent are operating without a license and therefore with no proper supervision. Several are conducted in saloons.

Immigrant girls stand an even greater risk. Eighty-nine agencies were investigated with a view of discovering whether in violation of the law they charged more than the regular fee, twenty-five per cent, the report declares, were willing to procure girls to work as servants. In alleged disorderly houses and for immoral purposes. In New Jersey there are no such things as free state employment agencies which not only might be reliable bureaus of placement, but could perform the larger function of distributing aliens to the communities where labor is in demand.

The report declares that "the alien finds steady employment in the chief part in metal work, woolen and cotton manufactories, mercantile establishments, mills and the various industrial factories." Yet this "steady employment" does not appear to be wholly satisfactory, for of 2,000 workers in 1912 the turnover has increased from seventy-four in 1911, involving 14,086 persons, to 1913, involving 21,683 persons. Eighty per cent of the strikers in 1913 were foreign born. The chief loss in strikes for the year was about $5,110,000. The commission emphasizes the need of a perpetuent board of arbitration which would have the powers of investigating and facilitating the settlement of industrial disputes.

Other occupations in which aliens find employment in New Jersey are railroad work, cranberry picking, and, for Greek immigrants, fruit peddling. "Padrones" bring droves of immigrants from the cities to pick in the strawberry fields and the cranberry bogs from May to November. Aside from the overcrowded and filthy living quarters in these "camps," and the fact that young children are often compelled to work long hours by their parents, the work is reported to be healthful and well paid. Although a large proportion of the foreigners who come to New Jersey are farm laborers, the berry picking alone attracts large numbers.

In the last decade the alien population has increased about twice as fast as the general population. The commission attributes this largely to the fact that there is no responsible employment agency in the State for immigrants.

Greek shoe shining parlors contract for boys before they leave their native towns and bind them for one or more years. The boys are coached to give their age at sixteen years to avoid the child labor restrictions which not only might be by the commission appeared much younger. Seventy-three out of seventy-six boys interviewed gave their ages as in excess of fifteen a day and with one exception all were compelled to work seven days a week. Pay is usually about $15 a month. Many boys are provided with meals free of charge, but all "tips" must be handed over to the boss. The only form of recreation reported was an occasional trip to the "movies" when "trained."

In addition to exploitation in his industrial life the alien is subject to monthly earnings through business transactions with "fraternal banks," so-called "fraternal beneficiary societies" and fake notaries public.

Still another form of exploitation is that practiced by fraudulent land companies. One company, for instance, which bought property in New Jersey for a little over $1.25 an acre, advertised it for sale at the rate of $5 per quarter acre. When they sold the immigrant on the property they demanded more higher prices sometimes as much as $540 per acre. Usually, the report finds, the alien makes two or three payments on such land before the corporations have been grossly misrepresented, and gives up his claim. The land is then ready for another victim.

Finally, the opportunities in New Jersey for the foreigner to outgrow his ignorance and credulity are limited by insufficient educational provision. The commission, however, not only recommends new laws and institutions to safeguard the alien, but a practical system of education to quicken his assimilation.

MORE PAPER MILLS IN LINE

Woodland, Me., April 11.—Conferences held at Boston between officers of the St. Croix Paper company and several international union representatives has resulted in substantial gains for the employes of the company's mills in this city. Together with A. F. of L. representatives the following unions were represented: Paper makers, pulp and sulphite workers, steam engineers and machinists. The advance in wages amounts is about 11 per cent for paper makers, 8 per cent for pulp and sulphite workers, and about 10 per cent for the mechanical men and helpers. Reductions in the working hours were also granted. Other concessions by the St. Croix Paper company makes the agreement somewhat in advance of the agreement signed last week by the same unions with the Great Northern Paper company. The St. Croix Paper company's mills are in Maine and will continue until May 1, 1916.

LESSONS IN TOLERATION

The fuller reports of the big social service congress at Ottawa recently is a revelation. It is an indication of the growing trend of public opinion. Most men who took part in the congress were clergymen or politicians. There is a tendency for these public men to use a work together for the benefit of the people. At any rate, this Congress discussed the most pressing social problems of the day. There was great diversity of opinion, but there was harmony, in that all sought the greatest good for the mass of the people. The greater part of the session was spent in discussing economic and sociologic questions. There were courageous expressions of opinion, and the result is hoped to be a broader and more educational standpoint. Whenever people get out of the regular rut and listen to the advocates of reform, they find, often even if they do not agree, they learn toleration. To do that is to have advanced very far along the road which leads to betterment. When we all get rid of the idea that we are the only authorities on a subject, we have made much progress. The congress was the first of its kind in Canada, but will not be the last. There will be one every year, and we shall get together and talk direct without fear or favor, and we shall all be the better for it. We get encouragement, strength, and skill from our fellows. We learn all in the fight for betterment.—Victoria (B. C.) News.

PLANNING TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT

ANY city which attempts to solve the unemployment problem in a permanent way will find itself in a maze of difficulties which will result in dismal failure unless three factors are considered at the outset.

First, that unemployment is not solely a municipal problem, but involves the larger units of the state and nation, and that its large operations should be in large enough to recognize this at all times.

Second, that the problem has so long been everybody's business and is so strongly intrenched in a fee system that no municipal system will be successful which does not co-ordinate existing good agencies in a working house plan and provide for a strict regulation and elimination of those agencies that reap unholy profits from unemployment.

Third, that the problem of the unemployable—vagrants, dependents, defectives, feeble-minded—should be treated as a problem of relief; the problem of the employable should be treated as an industrial matter. Any confusion, doubt, hesitation, or compromise in these essentials will defeat any plan at the outset.

The most practical plan for the unemployment by municipalities is based largely on the failure of state action. Nineteen states have established free employment agencies. Of these only three have made even approximately adequate appropriations, and these are but $50 per year—hardly worth the cost of putting a law on the statute books. There more than one agency has established itself in each state, in but two has there been a free public agency which has not been a changing information. In but one state has the state agency secured co-operation of the railroads, and even there indeed a clearing house, and in but five are there adequate regulations of fee agencies,

The state has done little better. It abolished its one state agency in New York City in 1907; it ignored the report of its unemployment commission and its recommendations for exchanges in 1911 and has defeated every bill proposed along this line. The law regulating private agencies is fairly well enforced in New York City, but is practically a dead letter in all other cities, and the padrone, baker and labor agent flourish outside "city limits," though really operating in the cities.

New York City has no information on unemployment, no data on seasonal and annual fluctuations and its effect on the city problem. It ignores men who find work, finds employment, and it understands not in the least degree the industrial organizations within its limits and their relation to unemployment. It is the center of many publications which set up labor centers, and has forty-eight resident consuls, half of whom are labor advisers to their countrymen.

In this situation serious consideration is being given by some of the city's residents to unemployment insurance—the success of which must depend primarily upon reliable and well-managed labor exchanges. New York City could not have any immediate steps that would not be brought into embarrassment, controversy, opposition, delay and entanglement with state and national organizations and interests because the lines are so interwoven and the whole question is as involved with private interests, racial and religious questions, and international complications.

New York City as the gateway of the nation and as the great distributing center has a rare opportunity to do tremendous work in an unbroken field. It has the immediate problem of what to do in the present abnormal situation, and the opportunity for undertaking permanent preventive work. Both of these purposes the first requisite is a central clearing bureau which will classify the unemployed and will keep the unemployable from the employable, treating the first as a relief problem and the second as maladjustments in industry which can be met with the co-operation of representatives of labor and of capital.

Beyond this establishment of a simple plant, the city cannot wisely go without the most complete information, numerous conferences, and hearings and without bringing into accord and understanding the various diverse forces which now contribute to the decentralization.

NOTES

Man's first duty is to organize.

The labor movement is a thing not of debates, but of deeds.

The "spirit of organization" and the "spirit of progress" are interchangeable terms.

The record of trade unionism shows that, after all, man was not made to mourn.

The necessity of industrial organization knows no law except that of human progress.

Next to the family, the trade union is the highest exemplification of the gregarious instinct.

Trade unionism that is not purely practical and simply sensible is not really practical at all.

The extent of trade unionism is the best possible measure of a people's capacity for self-government.

In trade unionism, as in other human activities, success attends those who know how to wait—and work.

In the coming age of complete industrial organization international boundary lines will cease to be even imaginary.

Trade unionism is not purely practical and simply sensible if it ignores the ideal.

The extent of trade unionism is the best possible measure of a people's capacity for self-government.

In trade unionism, as in other human activities, success attends those who know how to wait—and work.

In the coming age of complete industrial organization international boundary lines will cease to be even imaginary.

BIRDS TO AID MINE RESCUE

THE enumeration of canary birds among the necessary implements of the miner might cause surprise, but these pets are life-savers of a first order when their services are properly utilized. It has been found that small animals, such as mice and birds, are sensitive than men to the action of poisonous gases. Advantage has been taken of this fact to use them as warning signals for miners and rescuers of the presence of such gases. Recent tests bearing on this use of birds and animals are described in the Scientific American Supplement (New York, December 20), by George A. Burrell and Yale L. Seibert. It will be remembered, says the editor of this paper in introducing the article, that many mines exist for three to four years, and ba! sic in one part of the mine does not necessarily affect the remote parts. In carrying on rescue work it is customary for volunteers without helmets to go as far as they can with safety, and to aid the helmet men by taking in charge the members of the rescued party, as they are brought out. The volunteers carry canaries with them, and if the birds show distress, they retreat to a safe base. The birds are overcome sooner by oxygen carried in the handle of the cage. No objections have been raised by them, and if dumb animals and human voices are often heard opposing such experiments, in this case the value to the man life is unquestioned. As to quote Messrs. Burrell and Seibert:

"The use of small animals in detecting vitiated air in mines is well established. The United States Bureau of Mines has recommended white mice and more common small animals, such as canaries, guinea pigs, rabbits, chickens, dogs, cats, and pigeons. Among these the canaries or mice are the most suitable for the work. This finding is in accord with the observations of J. S. Haldane, who states that the time required for symptoms of carbon-monoxid poisoning to appear for dissimilar animals is proportional to the respiratory exchange per unit of body weight. The human brain appears to be the most sensitive. They were used in England before their acceptance in this country presumably in places on the continent also. Their usefulness in hazardous occupations following the recent war with Turkey and the loss of trade with the Balkan region may be inferred from the fact that the number of Italian immigrants was established in 1913. The total coming from southern Italy alone was 303,910.

One of the most interesting phases of the immigration of 1913 was the volume of Slavonic immigration. The invasion of Poles and true Russians was particularly noteworthy. Economic conditions had much to do with the coming of both. The danger of war in central Europe brought the peasants from the rich agricolors in such numbers that much land was idle. Curiously, Galicia felt the economic effects—not the Russians in more than old Servia, one of the participants. In the latter country, the land being held in small parcels, the wives, children and old men tilled the home acres while the able-bodied men were fighting. In Galicia, on the other hand, the estates are large, the peasants have little personal interest, much of the soil was left uncultivated, and famine was the result. Emigration was heavy.

The resulting unfavorable economic condition drove many to America.

It was because of this that Austria ordered the detention of all the able-bodied Poles fit for military service who were on the point of leaving the country. The economic and political conditions in Russian Poland, culminating in the Polish boycott, have also stimulated emigration from that section of the ancient Polish kingdom. The Russians, it is reported, like the official invasion, are in many instances coming here in the hope of finding an improvement in living conditions and better opportunities for farming, conditions being unsatisfactory in Russia.

Nearly all of the Balkan states show marked increases in emigration since the close of the war.

In view of the unsatisfactory economic conditions in Europe, it is not easy to estimate how far economic conditions here have influenced immigration. It is probably safe to say, however, that better conditions in this country are among the more promising here than they are in the chief emigrant countries of Europe. And present conditions are superior, or there would be a greater movement toward Europe.

NEGRO COLONIZATION IN WEST AFRICA

THERE is no effort or intention of European governments having possessions in Africa to exploit the negroes having business interests here, to colonize these possessions at present or in the future. Though thousands of Europeans are employed in the service of the various governments and trading and mining companies, they do not intend remaining there after the contracts, which are usually on contract with one of the governments or with trading or mining companies for six, nine or twelve months, the end of whic periods they return to their European homes. Government officials declare that the country is being developed solely for the native, and that the white man neither goes nor hope to make it a "white man's" country. At present, at least, this appears to be the purpose of the native government, excepting Liberia, the negro republic, which invites colonization of American negroes and has also invited and encouraged the Syrians and East Indians coming to West Africa to engage in trade return periodically to their Asiatic homes. Of the few American negroes who have found their way to Africa, and who reside in Liberia, 99 per cent are unprepared to meet the economic conditions and expenses here, and 99 per cent are homesick. These, excepting a few who cannot secure passage money, return to the United States. Some have the idea that they can consul in securing passage on sailing vessels. Unquestionably, Africa, in no more than well-educated American negroes, can accommodate themselves to the existing racial, religious and economic conditions, the natives always considering them foreigners.

The British colonies have enacted laws holding masters of vessels responsible for passengers landed in the colonies, excepting those passengers engaged to remain and engage in service for the government or for mining business from or company considered financially responsible by the government, or those convincing the government authorities that they have sufficient money within their possession to pay their return passage from the colony. The Kaiserian government requires that person not a native of Africa and not engaged by the government or by responsible business people in the colony upon entering the colony to have in his possession 2,000 marks ($476), and the Woermann and Hamburg companies require that quire such passengers to deposit 500 marks ($119) each against return passage to port of embarkation. While I am no alarmist, I think the rule holds true for French West African possessions. From all I can observations with various government officials of the different colonies is that the American negro is not desired.

This consulate is informed that "Chief Sam," of the Gold Coast, with the assistance of two white American negroes, claims to be at the head of a scheme to colonize West Africa by negroes from every part of the colony, and is now organizing a large party of negroes in Oklahoma.

My advice is to select some well-informed person to make a thorough investigation, visiting the particular section in which he intends settling, before he should pay any part of their passage to West Africa. It is quite natural that many colonization schemes are in every sense fraudulent.

Those who have come to West Africa, suffer untold misery, are for the most part illiterate farmers who have, through a long struggle, managed to save enough to pay passage for themselves and family, with barely enough to live on through the first year. The African, unless properly guided independent missionary comes, suffers, says consul W. J. Yerby, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa.

DISEASE IN TROPICS BEING CONQUERED

"Redeeming the Tropics" is the subject of an interesting letter written by William Joseph Showalter to the National Geographic Magazine.

The writer declares that "when we see Naples, in the seventeenth century, as helpless as a new-born babe in the grip of a plague that within a few years destroyed in six months; when we see Constinople, in 1812, with 144,000 deaths; when we see London, in 1665, with its great plague, with 70,000 of its population carried off; when we go back to China, and behold a few short years in the nineteenth century with a monthly mortality record of 13,000,000 souls, and to Europe, in the great scourge of 1347-1350, and see 25,000,000 people of whom we have come on down the years and see the untold and millions more that have died from unnecessary pestilences which have inflicted death upon mankind, then, and not till then, can we begin to realize the power of the patient man of the microscope has wrought in humanity's behalf.

"Typhoid and the bubonic scourge of the terrible toll epidemic diseases would take today with our world-wide commerce, were it not for the sanitary and medical officials, and with the constant protection of the people of the United States, but for the stoppage of the wheels of industry was considered by the immigrant officials at Ellis Island, and particularly unsatisfactory economic conditions existing in Europe and the prospect of an imminent adoption of the literacy test were the spurs. Taking the last first it may be said that investigation in Italy has shown that the prospective literacy test has had an effect upon immigration from that country. It is possible also that economic conditions following the recent war with Turkey and the loss of trade with the Balkan region may be included among the causes. The falling off of Italian immigration was established in 1913. The total coming from southern Italy alone was 303,910.

One of the most interesting phases of the immigration of 1913 was the volume of Slavonic immigration. The invasion of Poles and true Russians was particularly noteworthy. Economic conditions had much to do with the coming of both. The danger of war in central Europe brought the peasants from the rich agricolors in such numbers that much land was idle. Curiously, Galicia felt the economic effects—not the Russians in more than old Servia, one of the participants. In the latter country, the land being held in small parcels, the wives, children and old men tilled the home acres while the able-bodied men were fighting. In Galicia, on the other hand, the estates are large, the peasants have little personal interest, much of the soil was left uncultivated, and famine was the result. Emigration was heavy.

The resulting unfavorable economic condition drove many to America.

SHIFTING OF POPULATION

FACTS and figures on the dwindling of the towns were presented by J. R. Moorehead, secretary of the National Conservation Road Congress. They were taken from a plea presented to President Wilson on behalf of the federation of commercial bodies in favor of the anti-trust law and for the creation of a federal commission to regulate trade relations between railways and the public. Nine states were cited in which 4,856 towns have declined in population, while the population of the whole country increased 21 per cent. Out of 777 county seats in these nine states, 197, or nearly 25 per cent, lost population, although they are the political, administrative, and business centers of populations.

This decline of the town is greatest in the richest and most thickly settled parts of the United states. Wisconsin lost population in 346 towns, Missouri in 540, Iowa in 546, Indiana in 600, Kansas in 746, New York in 746, Illinois in 738, Ohio in 1,136, Pennsylvania in 1,520.

The witnesses seen were said to be "discouraged and even desperate as to the prospects for the future, not only of their business, but of the communities in which they live."

Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago, followed with statistics to show that 1,000 an address on "Town and Trade." Each was shown to be an essential part of the

AFRICA OUTRAGE VIGOROUSLY REVIEWED

UNDER the above caption, W. A. Appleton, the well-known English trade unionist, writes as follows in the fortnightly International News Letter, international organ of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Berlin:

"During its upward movement British trade unionism has suffered many attacks and some flagrant outrages, its militant members have been imprisoned and sentenced by penal servitude, but until the culminating outrages perpetrated by the Botha and Smuts government in South Africa no man has been imprisoned without some form of trial, nor has any man been deported for the first offense by the higher courts. Smuts and Botha have ignored every tradition of constitutional liberty, and have handed their own laws over to the mercy of the world's ridicule. Translated into the humanitarian terms of some mediaeval dukedom, they have driven forth from the land of the conception nine of their fellow-subjects, against whom no crime has been charged.

"State" facts and pronounce judgment. In July last the government made an agreement with the trade unions, but it did not keep its bargain with the railway workers, and these, in the face of martial law, struck in a perfectly legitimate manner. There was no disorder except that provoked by the authorities, and there was a chance of the strike being successful, and so the government proclaimed martial law, armed 60,000 of the back veld Boers, trained artillery upon the unarmed trade unionists, who were massed in the streets of Johannesburg, and held public up to the world's contempt. Without the slightest pretense of any crime, the leaders of the right, forced, at the point of the bayonet, into a special train, which, with a strong escort of the people, was described a theatrical train, and carried them off to prison. Then came double lines of bayonets and with revolvers at their heads they were, without trial, and further they were not allowed to communicate with their families, forced on board a specially chartered vessel and deported to England.

"If the leaders were not amongst us we should imagine that some writer of fiction had been inspired to write a vivid and picturesque libretto, but their presence sweeps away the idea of comedy and leaves us face to face with brutal tragedy. Seven of the nine are married; two of these are suffering from miner's nystagmus, the result of their cruelty to land them in England during the most severe months of the year.

"In England and Scotland the South African government's action permeates every class, and there is a universal sympathize with the trade unions, but often because they cherish traditions of liberty dear to the heart of all citizens. The trade unions yet realize that violation of attacks upon individual liberty cannot stop at arbitrary limit, and that what has been meted out to the workmen may be meted out to the middle class shopkeeper and the professional man. There are others, especially in the middle classes, who have had dealt with them in a categorical way and who feel that Smuts and Botha have justified their belief and all their actions by the recent martial arrival of radical unionists, and many regard the government as fighting for humanity. Those who hold this view contend that the "genesis of the affair is not in Australia, but in politics, and that what Botha are traitors who sought a pretext for rearming the Boers and that they have succeeded in doing so, that it took Paul Kruger three and a half years to lose.

"All this will add to the strength of the demand for redress and repatriation. We in Britain realize our responsibility but we want our comrades to understand that this is a world question and that the workers in the united world lend strength to our effort. It will be the duty of the little tyrants of South Africa to be taught that the workers, irrespective of race or creed, detest their tyranny and will be always ready to fight it with whatever weapons may come to their hand."

WHY UNION MEN OBJECT

It has often been said by our critics, "Why should union men object to work with nonunion men?" If a man does not choose to join a union, surely he is only exercising the liberty of the subject, and his fellow comrades have no right to object to him."

But they have every right that reason and justice can give for their objection, says the Duluth Labor World. The union man is making great sacrifices in order to obtain what he considers his rights. The nonunion man is reaping all the advantages without any of the trouble. The union man binds himself with his fellows against the aggressive greed of the employer, he pays dues and is giving both time and money to the cause. The nonunion man has to be maintained and kept working by the sacrifices of the union members, and each of the members gives his time to the meetings, sometimes to a great loss, and he always contributes to the strike fund. He is struggling hard, no matter what it costs, to secure to himself, and not only to himself but to his fellowmen, a just remuneration for their toil, and if goaded by injustices and oppressed with wrong, he, in agreement with the combination of his fellow-workmen, refuses to work at the terms offered by his employer, he suffers and starves, that all may reap the benefit.

NOTED ACTRESS SEEKS CHILD CONSERVATION

The following recently appeared in the Toledo Blade:

Whenever Mrs. Fiske comes to Toledo she always inquires about the Newsboys Association and the Museum of Art, two Toledo institutions in which she has been greatly interested from their beginning.

Saturday morning at the Secor Mrs. Fiske was asked to talk on her favorite subject dear to her heart, but national, as well as local, in its scope. The subject of the Increasing Child Wastage Problem had been brought to her attention and she was all enthusiasm in an instant.

"It is splendid," Mrs. Fiske exclaimed, as the details of the exhibit were outlined to her. "We must ever remember that the child is father to the man in countries as in individuals, particularly so in a republic. The care of the future be bulwarked with a strong citizenry, mentally and physically, if the health and well-being in mind and body of the children be not scrupulously looked after.

"How strange and how inexplicable it seems," continued Mrs. Fiske, "that, with the national wealth of this country being turned so strongly in the direction of conservation, there seems to be no concern for safe-guarding the one element chief concerns."

PULSE OF IMMIGRATION

UNDER the above caption the New York Independent recently printed the following:

The calendar year, 1907, was a milepost in the history of American immigration. Not only was it notable for its record of 1,285,349 who came, but also because in November of that year an economic undigestion set in. Whether it was so great that it attracted the attention of students of the subject and served to check the flow of human life and flow of the human tide are governed by the law of supply and demand. The flow of immigration in the course of the last year, especially in the closing months of 1913, has caused perplexed not a little those adherents of this well-established theory that the volume of the stream is an index of the industrial activity of the country. There has been much talk of a reduction of industrial activity, yet immigration did not fall off correspondingly. In fact, a new immigration record was established in 1913. The total was 1,597,308.

Until early this year, there was no evidence, either through an undue stacking of the cards or through a marked increase in the outgoing, to show that the economic condition of the country was dissatisfactory. Even in January there was a falling off of several thousand as compared with the corresponding month of last year, but the total was greater than in the corresponding month in 1911. In view of the unprecedented immigration existing in this country for several months past, what is the explanation of the record flow of immigration in 1913, and the average flow since January?

There are three directions in which an explanation may be sought. Either one of these directions is the explanation or the stoppage of the wheels of industry was considered by the immigrant officials at Ellis Island, and particularly unsatisfactory economic conditions existing in Europe and the prospect of an imminent adoption of the literacy test were the spurs. Taking the last first it may be said that investigation in Italy has shown that the prospective literacy test has had an effect upon immigration from that country. It is possible also

SURE TRUTH

In organization on trade union lines there is strength and common endeavor to improve industrial conditions, to make life worth while living and to make the home more comfortable, and happier. In organization the desire for more education is developed and fostered by debate in an open forum. Legislative enactments in the interest of labor are scrutinized, followed by approval or disapproval.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

DELUDING WELFARE MOVEMENTS

At each convention of the railway managers much of the time is taken up in devising schemes to outdo the welfare plans for employes. The underlying object is to prevent organization, but on the surface the employer is thus enabled to make it appear that they have great consideration for their employes. He can pay low wages, work them long hours, working them long periods of hours to offset the inadequate hourly rate, and they become docile and ready for the scrap heap the employers are doled out a pittance from the welfare fund created by their own labor and contributions, and the companies take the credit of caring for them—Chicago Union Leader.

WANT MEN REINSTATED.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, April 11.—Representatives of the Canadian Pacific railroad conductors have applied to the Minister of Labor for a board under the Canadian Industrial Disputes act to decide the differences between them and the company because of the discharge of five members of their Brotherhood. The conductors ask that these men be reinstated.

PLAN WIDE ECONOMIC LAWS

Vancouver, April 11.—For the purpose of acquainting the public with their findings before the next session of the provincial legislature convenes, the commission appointed by the government to investigate economic conditions has given public its findings after a study of over twelve months throughout British Columbia. The principal features of the report are: Compulsory state insurance against accidents of workmen, to be administered by a workmen's compensation board; Saturday half-holiday for all stores; forty-eight-hour week in coal mines and other industries; restriction of privilege of subcontracting on railroad construction; time checks to be negotiable; eight-hour day declared to be matter for provincial legislation; minimum wage not raised; Women inspectors for shops and factories; licensing of operators of elevators; discrimination by employers against members of labor unions prohibited by law; municipal employment bureaus obligatory on cities; scaffolding inspectors obligatory in cities; state ownership of supplies at cost; mine operators compelled to establish washhouses for their employes; collective bargaining favored as means of fixing wages for miners; Asiatic exclusion; assisted immigration to be confined to farm laborers and domestic help; whites women not to be employed in kitchens; municipal loans for workmen's dwellings; all text-books in public schools free; none but British subjects to be employed on provincial or municipal work, and regulations governing electrical construction.

OFFICIALS OBJECT TO TROOPS.

Buffalo, April 11.—The Board of Supervisors of Depew, near here, are objecting to the number of troops in that place because of the strike at the Lackawanna Car Works. The board has ordered a reduction in the number of soldiers. Numerous appeals have been made to settle the strike, but the company insists on six months before it will reinstate all strikers.

LIVES AT $75

THREE years after the Triangle fire in New York, in which, as one writer puts it, "146 lives were sacrificed to profit that yielded to the families of twenty-three girl victims agree to accept $75 as the price of human life, settling that there is no legal redress against the liability company which covered the factory. "It seemed little enough, but to be sure," commented a New York paper with grim irony, "they could console themselves with the thought that it was nearly four times as much as the $20 fine which Chief Justice Russell, of the Court of General Sessions, imposed upon Max Blanck, one of the partners of the fire, two and a half years after the fire, for keeping the door of one other factory locked." Only twenty-three settlements made on this paltry basis, and more, declares the World, are to follow. Why, it asks, and ventures this answer:

"Because the criminal laws were not enforced against those who for profit ignored them.

"Because the criminal laws were not enforced against public officers who neglected their duty to compel obedience to them.

"Because civil law and civil procedure are too slow and too costly for the poor.

"The claimants have been worn out. Their money and their patience have been exhausted. So far as personal guilt is concerned, the most similar precedent made everything ready for the tragedy have gone free. So far as financial responsibility is concerned, the whole affair is in the hands of an insurance company, and stricken families are not well equipped to carry on expensive litigations with

TO TEST COMPENSATION ACT.

Columbus, Ohio, April 11.—The fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution is once more being relied upon for use, this time by the Jeffrey Manufacturing company's attorneys in their attack on the state workmen's compensation act, which, the attorneys declare, deprives its clients of liberty, property, and other rights without due process of law. The company was recently assessed damages to the amount of $16,000 in the case of an injured employe. In the trial the company was denied the right to use the fourteenth amendment of "contributory negligence," "assumption of risk" and the "fellow servant" rule, because it had not paid its premiums into the state compensation fund. In the law's application only those employes which employ five or more workmen are entitled to the provisions of the act, and the company alleges that "equal protection of the law" to all persons is abridged. While the suit is brought under the old voluntary compensation law, a holding of it as unconstitutional would serve, by implication, to test the present law constitutionality, it is said, as both laws apply only to employers with five or more persons employed.

"HOURS AND WAGES."

New York, April 11.—Under the above caption, the Press of this city comments as follows:

"It will not be safe to assume that eight-hour laws and other measures that give workers more time for adequate relaxation and rest are injurious to either capital or labor because they lessen the production of goods. In the history of such legislation, and of the whole movement for shorter hours and better working conditions, it has been found that less, wages go along with the progress of this movement.

"There are always exceptions, and they are especially noted in times when new eight-hour measures for men and women are just taking effect. But in the long run of experience it has been shown that the eight-hour day has made enough more efficient to enable him to earn as large a wage in eight as he formerly did in ten hours."

UNDER ANOTHER SUN.

The Supreme Court of New Zealand has just affirmed the decision of a lower court to the effect that it is illegal for labor organizations to render financial assistance to workers outside the industry in which the members of the particular union are employed. No wonder that certain college-bred enthusiasts are so very anxious to have the workers of the country adopt New Zealand methods of dealing with labor disputes. The New Zealand idea of "settling" and "farming out of compulsory arbitration laws the greater becomes our determination to keep out their spreading to this side of the Pacific.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

DANGEROUS MINES.

Denver, April 11.—In a report covering the months of January and February, State Coal Mine Inspector Dalrymple shows that seventeen coal miners were killed during that time. Of that total the deaths have occurred in the mines in the southern fields in which strikebreakers are being worked. The workers at the country adopt New Zealand methods of dealing with labor disputes. The New Zealand idea of "settling" and "farming out of compulsory arbitration laws the greater becomes our determination to keep out their spreading to this side of the Pacific.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

PIPE MEN GET TOGETHER.

New York, April 11.—The slogan of "one union in the pipe industry" is now an assured fact. Organization has been formed of Steamfitters of this city, and the helpers' organization, numbering about 2,000 men, will be installed next week. This is the largest organization of the old International Association of Steamfitters, which has only recently been in existence, the local union of Toronto, and has decided affiliate as a body to be chartered within the next few days. In the New York situation President Alpine and Organizer Lynch of the United Association have been holding almost daily conferences for the past ten months. Credit is due to these two officers for the splendid work they have accomplished without having to resort to a fight, with all its attendant bitterness. Every unionist in this city seems pleased that these two organizations have finally gotten together, and the incident is another indorsement of the patient policy that the A. F. of L. insists on in these matters.

CANTON "FORWARD" A SUCCESS.

Canton, O., April 11.—The "forward" movement inaugurated by trade unionists in this city, is proving to be a success and every local reports gains, while many unions have "gone over the top." At present time the Carpenters have increased their membership by 193; Plasterers, from 50 per cent to 100 per cent; Bartenders, 22 1-3 per cent.; Barbers, 25 per cent.; Plumbers, 100 per cent.; Painters, from 50 per cent to 100 per cent.; 100 per cent.; Machinists added 10 per cent. The Sheet and Iron Workers increased 12 per cent; Teamsters, a new organization, 160 members; Retail Clerks, 25 per cent; Electrical Workers, 8 per cent. Besides these, there are under way the bookbinders, hotel and restaurant employes, tailors, bricklayers, blacks, garment workers, enamel workers, freight handlers, and railway clerks.

URGES AMERICAN IDEALS.

Boston, April 11.—In an address in this city, Rev. Henry C. Rasmussen, social service secretary of the Congregational Churches of America, said that no man should be admitted to this country who is not willing to live up to the American standard. He said that child labor and the efficiency system, and advertisement employment agencies under government regulation should be supplied with funds to send men to various parts of the country where work awaits them.

WILL REDUCE HOURS.

Joliet, Ill., April 11.—Clerks in this city have announced they will reduce working hours, and an organizing campaign is now on. Two goods clerks work till 9:30 on Saturday evenings and grocery clerks until 10 and 10:30. These workers believe the time is ripe for a change.

FAVORS CURB UPON ALIENS

Washington, April 11.—Contrasting the "old" immigration—that was thoroughly assimilated, with the "new"—that does not come here to make their homes as the old class did, ex-Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Immigration Commission, in an address in this city, declared in favor of a literacy test to restrict those who come to our shores with no intention of becoming citizens. The speaker submitted facts and figures showing the startling number of unnaturalized foreigners in all sections of the country whose interests and customs are the same as was allied to those of the nation from which they are gaining a living.

"During the civil war," said the speaker, "the eyes of Northern Europe were on this country, and, as a result, encouraged by the outcome, many foreigners came here from that region, with the result that in forty years we farms increased from 2,500,000 to 6,000,000. Those people were thoroughly assimilated, as the names common throughout the country today indicate. They helped develop our manufacturing and railroad systems, the result that by 1900 we had passed far ahead of Europe in those respects. These people formed the 'old immigration,' the most desirable class and one which readily embraced the privileges of citizenship in the United States.

"Stimulated by that very boom in industries and agriculture, which followed, there has poured into our ports the people comprising the so-called 'new immigration,' and they are now all made up of laborers in the countries whence they came, but few of whom took up farming on arrival here. They sought the cheap centers of population, becoming for the most part unskilled laborers or manufacturing operatives. Most of them came and still come from the lands of Southern Europe. They do not come here to make homes, as the older class did. Seventy-three per cent of them have been males. A majority of them in other immigrations, or left their wives abroad, intending to go back in a few years. Of the 18,000,000 from 1900 to 1910 the 'old' immigration decreased 5 per cent, while the 'new' immigration increased 175 per cent.

"Seventy per cent, for instance, of the steel workers of the country are born abroad, according to investigations made by the immigration commission, and 85 per cent of this number may be termed 'new' immigrants. The average wage paid in many districts that, while the average weekly wage was $14, the average yearly wage was but $325, where it ought to have worked out $750. An oversupply of laborers has been shown to exist, and in a very large territory. Foreigners compete among themselves to their own detriment. The people do not form desirable citizens. Only a very low percentage of them become naturalized Americans as the older class did."

SECURE THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Tonawanda, N. Y., April 11.—The painters and paperhangers have won their eight-hour fight, and have secured the eight-hour system and an increased wage scale.

DISCUSS HEALTH OF NEGROES.

New Orleans, La., April 11.—The State Board of Health has issued a call for a meeting to be held in this city April 24 and 25 to discuss the betterment of health conditions among negroes. It is intended to have health and sanitary officials of the Southern States agree upon a plan of concerted action. The call for the meeting says: "Every person living in the South knows that the death and morbidity rates of the whites are not higher than in other sections. Records of small areas where accurate statistics are kept furnish ample proof. The rates among the negroes are high, and these joined with those of the whites make the general mortality large. Tuberculosis, so common among negroes, gives a point of attack. In the country, and, to a less extent, in the cities, cleanliness of surroundings, and obedience to instructions by the patient and those who come in contact. While teaching and enforcing means of prevention of tuberculosis, application to general conditions will be possible and effective. Every health officer and educational official in the railroads, mining organizations, fraternal, health, and educational, are invited to send representatives."

COMPENSATION ACT LEGAL.

Springfield, Ill., April 11.—The Supreme court has held the Illinois Compensation act legal in the case of Deibelis vs. The Belt Railway company. Deibelis formerly insisted that it was unconstitutional to change the common law relating to negligence, the assumption of risk and fellow-servant—theories which have long done service to railroads. He lost his case because of the death and injury to employes. The court held that the legislature had the right to change such rules, but it could abolish them entirely, as they were established by the courts and not by the constitution. The court further held that portion of the act which provides that employers who refuse to employers who refuses to accept the act was not an exercise of police power, but was merely a contract declaration of public policy of the state.

ASK A WAGE INCREASE.

Toledo, Ohio, April 11.—House painters and paperhangers' local trade organization union are on strike because their wage demand for a 5-cent an hour increase has been refused by several contractors. This scale is now being paid by sign painting companies and decorating concerns. No change is asked in the eight-hour day and other working conditions. The painters report that many master painters have already agreed to the new rate.

AGAINST CONTINUOUS LABOR.

St. Paul, April 11.—The Minnesota State Labor Bureau has prepared a bill which is to be submitted to the legislature intended to end the twelve-hour day in the paper trade, and to establish a semi-monthly rest day. Sunday and other concerns that run continuously for twenty-four hours.

NEWS FROM BOSTON.

Boston, April 11.—Painters unions in this city have decided to advance their rate to 45 cents an hour for painters and 40 cents an hour for decorators. This is an increase of 5 cents for both branches. Many firms have already granted the increase. After a strike of nearly a year against a non-union firm, the Carpet Mechanics' union has affected an agreement and return to work. The railroad organizations are appealing to the Public Service Commission against the "physical valuation policy" of the Boston and Maine railroad. It is charged that the trains are no longer properly manned, and that dangerous lights and property-destroying fires are frequently the result.

Employers are indorsing the plan of the Carpenters' District Council to evolve a plan governing apprentices so as to give more young men a chance to learn the trade. The state branch of the A. F. of L. has appointed a committee to investigate the claim that the state house of correction is a favorer non-union mechanics. The Bartenders union is considering the question of presenting demands for improving their working conditions. Electrical Workers union No. 104 will call on the grand jury hereafter where there are cases of violation of contract when men are at work on them. The unionists are forced to take action in view of the fact that such cases are lost by this practice. Park Department Employes' union are conferring with the mayor on eight-hour violations. Elevator Operators and Porters union has won its strike, after a large office building for better conditions.

TO SETTLE DISPUTES.

Aurora, Ill., April 11.—An arbitration board of employers and workers through which disputes between the two will be worked away with has been agreed upon by contractors and workers in this city. The Building Trades Council and the Builders' Exchange have gotten together and have established a board of arbitration to which will be referred all matters in dispute between the two parties. The board will be made up of a representative of each body affiliated to the council and an equal number of contractors appointed from the employers' association. An umpire will be agreed upon in the event of a deadlock. Employes will work at work pending settlement of differences.

FLOATING HOSPITAL PROPOSED.

Pittsburgh, April 11.—The hygienic section of the Academy of Science and Art announces that plans are being prepared for its patients. It will be manned by a full crew of doctors and nurses, and will be ready to patients who are refused admission to the state or county hospitals. Moving-picture shows throughout the year are to be asked to set apart a day when pictures showing the ravages of the white plague will be shown, the proceeds to go toward the maintenance of the hospital. Already a considerable sum of money has been subscribed, and it is expected to have the boat ready for patients with the advent of summer.

PRISON TO BE A FACTOEY.

Chicago, April 11.—City officials recommend that the municipal House of Correction be turned into a factory in which goods for the city and county governments can be manufactured. The earnings of the inmates under this plan will go directly to their families or be deposited in their names and turned over to them on their release. Recently the contract convict labor system was in vogue here, but continued agitation by the Chicago Federation of Labor aroused such public opinion that city officials declined to renew the contracts.

OUTLAWS A DANGER DEVICE

Boston, April 11.—"The kiss of death," otherwise known as the suction shuttle, in use in cotton mills, is unlawful, is the decision just handed down by Attorney General Boynton. In 1911 a law was passed by the State legislature making it unlawful to use the suction shuttle on the grounds that the use of this fatal shuttle resulted in tuberculosis and other contagious diseases that were communicated by the spit box. The frightful results and consequences. The mill proprietors claimed they could not find a substitute, and made strenuous efforts to defeat the bill and later attempted to amend it. They claimed that woolen mateirial is such heavy texture that it is impossible to handle it without using the "kiss of death." The mill owners, it is claimed, are abandoning the use of the shuttle as fast as the old ones wear out, but that the factory has yet discarded the equipment and thereby complied with the law. Although some of the mills have prohibited their employes with hooks that are used to pull the cotton through the shuttle. The decision was rendered very firm in the State. Many of the woolen mill owners are lamenting that the decision will "drive them out of business."

IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Washington, April 11.—A decision by the Federal District Court of Eastern Pennsylvania that incompetent aliens may not recover under the Federal employers' liability law may involve treaty relations of the United States with Italy and Austria. Heirs of Peter McGovern, who was killed in the Pennsylvania railroad wreck, Atlantic, lost a case for damages for his death because they lived in Ireland. Their complaint before the United States Supreme Court that this action was in contravention of treaties governing rights of aliens.

The court affirmed the $20,000 judgment awarded to the heirs of Mary Bonert in the South Carolina Supreme Court for the death of her husband, a Southern Railway locomotive engineer, killed in a wreck when his train ran into a burning trestle.

IOWA'S SOCIAL PROGRAM

A bureau of social welfare has recently been organized in the extension division of the University of Iowa. The program which it has mapped out for itself includes dissemination of information, investigations into social conditions throughout the state, and carrying out specific advances shown by the investigations to be needed in the state.

Social information will be disseminated by direct consultation, advice, and suggestions, lectures before schools, clubs and civic centers in school houses, exhibits on social conditions accompanied by a lecturer from the university, material for reading for clubs, bulletins dealing with social conditions, lecturers to meet requests of clubs, churches, and other organizations, and "community institutes" to discuss local conditions and problems.

Investigations of social conditions will particularly concern agricultural sections. The bureau and its experts with any organizations which desire to conduct comprehensive local surveys, so investigate that particular condition. Investigations will also be conducted by the bureau upon its own responsibility. A professional staff of the bureau will be engaged in supervising two social surveys of rural Iowa townships.

An inquiry which the bureau will begin at once will concern infant mortality. Several typical communities will be selected to ascertain the ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age to births, and an effort will be made to learn the conditions of sanitation, health, feeding, social environment, parentage, and other factors contributing to the death of infants.

PHILANTHROPY ON A BUSINESS BASIS

Before the House Committee on dines, investigating the Colorado coal strike, John D. Rockefeller, jr., gave interesting testimony on April 6 on the methods employed by at least one philanthropist. The witness has been given considerable prominence as a social worker, because of his foreknowledge of a New York grand jury that investigated "white slave" traffic. The witness acknowledged that he did not personally acquaint himself with vice and "white slavery," in that investigation, however, he said, "there were other men so much better qualified to make an investigation and report. They were experienced in that business; I was not. I endeavor to see that we follow the same policy in philanthropic and social work as we are following in business, that is, we put the best men we can in charge." Chairman Foster, of the committee asked the witness, "While you were engaged in social uplift work did it ever occur to you to investigate conditions among your own employes?" Mr. Rockefeller said he relied on others to make reports to him. "It is the same in our business," he said. "I select able and competent men to look after the details, and then I rely on them until they are proved not trustworthy."

"Personally, what have you done to end this Colorado coal strike?" asked Chairman Foster.

"I have nothing personally," said Mr. Rockefeller, "my knowledge comes from correspondents only. So long as we have confidence in the men I select, and let them handle the situation."

"Don't you think that the fact that the government is taking some interest in that situation should be a hint to you to take a lead in the matter of peace in your employes?" asked Chairman Foster.

"I have taken more than a passing interest," said Mr. Rockefeller. "I have taken a deep interest. We have large areas of mutual interest in the coal. The conditions existing have been of concern. All we can do is to keep in touch with the leaders representing us, and the moment we believe they are not doing what is right it is our duty to take the matter up."

After a series of questions, Mr. Rockefeller said he did not know the average wage of miners in the Colorado coal mines region. He said he had been advised, however, that 1,500 Colorado coal mines paid as high or higher wages than any other; and if this report were found to be untrue he would look into the matter with the men who made it.

"You do know what rent your miners pay for the homes you give them?" asked Chairman Foster.

"I do not," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"Do you know that they are not allowed to own their houses?"

"I don't know anything about it."

"Don't you think that as a man who represents many millions in your board of directors, you ought to know something about these things?"

"I do not think it possible."

"Do you not think you ought to get off the board?"

"If I had failed in doing my duty, I would resign, but my conscience entirely acquits me."

"Don't you think these miners ought to be allowed to own their homes, as it is an incentive?"

"That is a hypothetical question. I do not see that the answer is important."

Pressed further along this line, Mr. Rockefeller said that if miners had a ten or twenty years' contract it would be all right for them to own their homes, but he suggested that mine work is uncertain.

"Have your officers ever reported to you that the men wanted to buy their homes?"

"They have not. If they had I would have left the matter in their hands."

Mr. Rockefeller was asked if he knew that machine guns had been imported into the West Virginia coal fields for use in the Colorado mines. He said he knew nothing about it.

"What do you say about this?" asked Mr. Foster.

"I should say that our men ought to be protected," said Mr. Rockefeller. "If I had anything to say to our officers, I would tell them to protect their men."

"Even to the extent of using machine guns?" snapped Chairman Foster.

"I would not limit the means to protect. I would just say protect," replied the determined Mr. Rockefeller.

"Do the directors authorize the purchase of machine guns and the employment of Baldwin-Felts detectives?"

Mr. Rockefeller said that he did not, "that would be left to the officers."

The millionaire witness estimated that the strike will have cost his concern $500,000 by the end of the fiscal year. He was unable to say what money, if any, had been used for purchasing guns and ammunition for the militia.

Chairman Foster, reminding Mr. Rockefeller that he seemed to know nothing of the conditions existing, asked:

"Are you a dummy director?"

"I do not so regard myself," said Rockefeller.

He was asked what he regarded as the duties of a director.

Mr. Rockefeller replied that a director's duty is to find the ablest men possible to operate a business, and then entrust in them so long as they are worthy of trust.

"Do you remember," asked Mr. Foster, "a meeting of your stockholders last September?"

"I guess there was one held," responded Mr. Rockefeller.

"With 4,000 or more men on strike, was that meeting not of sufficient importance for you to attend?" demanded the chairman.

"If you mean I should have gone to Denver to attend the meeting," Mr. Rockefeller, "I will say it is not by attending meetings of the board of directors or stockholders that I keep in touch it is through the officers, I have not been in Denver in ten years. If I had considered it important I would have gone. I would have gone."

"You do not think, then," said Congressman Byrns, of South Carolina, with a touch of sarcasm, "that a strike of 4,000 men a thousand men is anything of importance?"

"I get full reports from Mr. Bowers and Mr. Welborn, and I keep in touch that way," answered Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller added that he had sufficient confidence in Bowers and Welborn. Mr. Welborn had been brought up with the company and was conspicuous for his welfare work.

"When I visited the camp some years ago," said Mr. Rockefeller, "I was most gratified by the welcome made for the industrial and social welfare of the workers."

"You realize," said Mr. Foster, "that since last September this terrible strike has occurred; that the governor of Colorado called out the militia, and that Congress had deemed it necessary to investigate it?"

"Of course, I knew that," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"And can you say whether the board of directors has ever met to look into this matter?"

"I cannot say," said Mr. Rockefeller, who explained that he did not attend board meetings, but received a copy of the minutes for his information.

CLASSIFICATION OF LABOR POWER AS COMMODITY IS ONEROUS AND BRUTAL

San Francisco, April 11.—In a leading editorial the Bulletin has the following:

"President Wilson has not yet said what he thinks about the bill now in Congress for the specific exemption of labor unions and farmers' organizations from the operation of the Sherman law. But his hands full with other matters, and he may be inclined to let this one take its own course, without White House interference. But the bill is one to labor: it will encounter insidious opposition and skillful delay, and it may be quietly lost among the yearly crop of half-enacted bills; it is in no watchful.

"Victor Murdock, who is running for Senator Bristow's place, put the case for the bill, and expressed the Progressive attitude toward it in a speech which he made in Congress a time ago, and received some hostile comment from conservative papers. 'For years,' said Congressman Murdock, 'I have been contending that there is no prosecuting for conspiracy a trade union than in prosecuting the Knights of Pythias as a trust. Both are associations for the social betterment of their members. The old parties are pussyfooting around the question, and are afraid to take a stand.'

"Opponents of the bill argue that labor is a commodity, as much as sugar or steel is, and that a combination which raises its cost in such a way as to affect interstate commerce is a combination in restraint of trade. This preposterous commodity theory of labor that all progressive thinkers in this country are trying to extinguish. Labor is not a commodity: it cannot be bought and sold like so much merchandise. It is the human force engaged in earning a living. It includes, with its dependents, all the useful people in the country. 'Organized labor' has no interests as a whole which are antagonistic to the interests of the whole body of 'labor.' It is no more free from error, in policy and action, than other 'human institutions,' but the ambitions which fill the labor heart are socially beneficial to the whole community.

"Thus, if labor combines and raises the price of its services in a given case, the result is not alone to increase the cost of the product in production. The standard of living in the given occupation is raised, and an actual value is returned to the community in the higher plane, as wealth and other concerns that run continuously for twenty-four hours. other concerns that run continuously for twenty-four hours. standards are good social investments.

"Such are a few of the considerations which must enter into the discussion of the exemption bill. Public opinion ought, of course, to be given weighty consideration, but there seems to be no doubt in most men's minds, judging by the very obvious 'pussyfooting' to which Congressman Murdock refers, that public opinion, if given a chance, will back up the bill."

PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURING

In 1855 it required two hundred and eighty-three hours and twenty minutes human labor to make one hundred pairs of shoes, according to the report of the commission of 1902 the labor required to produce the same number had fallen to sixty-two hours and four minutes.

By the old style foot-power looms, it required four hundred and eighty hours and thirty minutes to produce one hundred yards of sheeting. In 1897 it required sixteen hours and thirty-five minutes to produce the same quantity. The average human time required for the production of these five hundred yards of sheeting was five thousand, one hundred and five hours, with the help of the machine the time required is fifty-two hours and forty-five minutes.

A century ago a workman, with the tools of that time, could make five nails and plug a day. Now, with modern machinery, a workman can turn out the marvelously increased number, of fifteen millions in the familiar papers ready for market.

In the increased production of food, agricultural machinery has played a like part to set the bushel of wheat which in 1830 required one hundred, ninety-two minutes of labor for its production, has been reduced to an average of about nine minutes to the bushel.

In 1855 it took one hundred, seventy-four minutes of labor to care for and raise a bushel of corn. In the year 1894 the average had been reduced to two hours and twenty minutes to about forty-one minutes.

In the manufacture of sugar the invention and mechanical improvements have brought down cost and prices. In thirty-five years it has been reduced from two to three cents per pound and the quantity of sugar obtained from the beet has been raised from 6 to 8 per cent to 10 to 14 per cent.—Ernest Bohm.

MENACE OF THE FEEBLE MINDED

The economic and social problems connected with the feeble-minded are of far greater importance than the average person on the street realizes. Whatever the cause, the fact is that this class is increasing enormously in all civilized countries. Some figures in a report of the Committee of Visitors of the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded of Illinois in The Journal of the American Medical Association. According to this report, there are in the State, exclusive of institutions, 22,000 feeble-minded persons. Of these, 4,000 are in the public schools, specially designed for their care, and 4,000 in other institutions, leaving at large 22,000. It is estimated that of the 22,000 feeble-minded, 10,000 are girls and women of child-bearing age, and that only few cared for in institutions designed for the care of such persons, and 1,500 are confined in penal institutions, prisons and almshouses, leaving about 7,000 at large in the community. Goddard estimates that, in the way of spreading disease and immorality and increasing the stock of feeble-minded, a girl or woman of this class of child-bearing age, is three times as great a menace to the community as a feeble-minded boy of the same age. The Royal Commission of Ireland reports that in that country the feeble-minded are increasing at twice the rate of the general population. The importance of providing, by the establishment of additional institutions and the completion of those under way, for the custodial care or control of a greater number of the feeble-minded cannot be overestimated. The statements of Amos W. Butler, of Indiana, to the effect that feeble-mindedness produces more pauperism, more dependency and crime than any other cause, that it touches every form of charitable activity, that it is felt in every part of the state and affects in some way all the people and that its cost is beyond comprehension, are again quoted as the best argument for the public advocate.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS LAW

(By Theodore B. Sachs, M. D., Chicago, secretary of the Illinois Public Health Association, in The Survey.)

The first tuberculosis sanatorium act of the state of Illinois became operative, with the approval of the governor, on July 1, 1909. By this act, cities and villages were enabled to establish and maintain tuberculosis sanatoriums subject to adoption of the act by a majority referendum vote at a regular annual election. The sanatorium tax was not to exceed 1 mill on the dollar, and was to be levied and collected in like manner with general taxes of the city or village, subject to the same limitations. Chicago, Rock Island, Peoria, Rockford and Belleville adopted the act by large majorities in a referendum vote.

Meanwhile, the three years' experience gained in the operation of the law in Chicago as well as the experience at other cities and countries with various methods of solving the tuberculosis problem, has gradually proved that our city tuberculosis sanatorium act would be productive of but little good, and that permanent results if certain other important agencies besides sanatoriums were included in the campaign. Dispensaries, preventoriums, open-air schools, etc., have been found essential. It was also felt that the law should specifically permit the establishment of all necessary agencies to effect a cure . . . and to do all things in and about the treatment of the sick and afflicted which will have a tendency . . . to stamp out tuberculosis in such city or village."

The necessary funds are provided for by a tax of not more than 1 mill, which shall be in addition to all other taxes.

"The law, with its amendments, puts it within the power of the Chicago authorities to establish and maintain a public sanatorium and branches, dispensaries and other auxiliary institutions and agencies for the same," . . . "to extend the benefits and privileges of such institutions . . . into the homes of persons afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis and to furnish nurses, instructions, medicines, attendance and all other aid necessary to effect a cure . . . and to do all things in and about the treatment of the sick and afflicted which will have a tendency . . . to stamp out tuberculosis in such city or village."

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APPRENTICE TAILORS STRIKE.

Philadelphia, April 11.—Several hundred tailors' helpers are on strike in this city. They are making for a living wage, which may that during the first year of their apprenticeship they receive no wages, and that all they get is 50 cents a day, according to the mood of the boss. Other demands include fresh air in the shops and shorter hours so they will have a chance to attend night school. The strikers are members of the Journeymen Tailors' union, which is giving them support.

UNIONISTS PRESENT VIEWS TO FEDERAL BODY

Well-known trade union officials appeared before the Commission on Industrial Relations in Washington, on the first of a series of meetings that will be held in every section of the country, for the purpose of taking evidence on the best methods of insuring a greater degree of industrial peace. Former A. F. of L. Vice President Mitchell and Vice President Frank Hayes, of the United Mine Workers, were the first witnesses in the mining industry. The former advocated the granting of permission to the mine owners to control within limits the price of their product. He would not give the operators, he said, absolute sway, but would permit them to fix prices under regulation by the federal government. He pointed to the economic waste that is now entailed by present prices, contending that the operators can only afford to mine that coal which can be turned out cheaply. He then turned to criticism of the operators and scored them roundly for bringing the unorganized immigrants." Collective bargaining, he continued, has established a "righteous" industrial peace in this country in the mine fields, and in contrast to the hopelessness to a condition of progressiveness which does not bear comparison with the old.

Vice President Hayes defended the miners' unions and said conditions were worse in the coal fields where the miners are organized. He said the miners were not organized in the Pocahontas field of Pennsylvania because of the "murderous system of the operators which employs a large number of gunmen under the name of guards to dominate the employes," and that the miners have attempted strikes, which were declined in many cases by the operators.

In speaking for the workers in the iron molding industry, President Valentine, of the International Iron Molders' union, was just as vigorous as his miner colleagues in defending their right to organize and the benefits that have accrued. "If we wait for the average employer to negotiate with us," he said, "about hours or wages," said the iron molder, "we might as well wait until we go to heaven." He said he believed in collective bargaining in an outside arbitrator to solve disagreements between employer and employe. He referred to the relations existing between his organization and the Stove Founders' National Defense Association. Conciliation and arbitration between the two parties has resulted in peace for twenty-four years. Against this record, he said, the little pleased the record of the National Founders' Association, whose anti-union policy has led to constant disagreement. Speaking of this hostile influence, Mr. Valentine said: "Some employers want to do the work of worth of work for a man for a $1 wage. . The foundry employes need to be educated to charge for their services and return after dark. We want the molder to get acquainted with his children when he goes home and on Sunday when his face is washed."

John P. Frey, editor of the Iron Molders' Journal, testified that the National Founders' Association maintained a corps of strikebreakers and spies in an effort to break up the union. The hostile action between the unionists and the settlement committee was then described, but they finally agreed on several points, which caused A. F. of L. Vice President Duncan to remark that if the discussion was continued the old controversy might be settled.

Other members of organized labor scheduled for addresses before the commission are Frank Morrison, secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Workers; Timothy Healy, of the Printing Pressmen; ex-President Lynch, of the Typographical Union; now Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill; Samuel Gompers, Max Morris, of the Bricklayers; President Williams, of the Building Trades department of the A. F. of L.; President Alpine, of the Plumbers and Steamfitters' association, and President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor.

LONG WORKDAY IS DESTRUCTIVE

AS one of the arguments against the eight-hour movement of labor unions, a hostile magazine makes this point:

"Organized Columbus limiting himself to eight hours, or suppose that George Washington had fought the British on eight hours and that he worked."

The magazine also shows that employers have grown rich only through long hours, and that the world's great thinkers and doers have worked regardless of hours. To all this we will agree. But these writers fail to catch this important difference:

Men will throw their life into a work that offers them a large brain-power, aspiration and hope, while these same men will shrink at the treadmill drudgery from which there is no relief.

Surely, it is a dull-witted person who can't distinguish between the architect who loves and puts his personality in a set of plans, and the monotonous grind found in a cotton mill, eight hours a day, and the same in a machine shop or building a sewer.

There is a vast difference between undeadening work and labor that allows free scope for man's ingenuity and initiative.

Men will work for hours at the labor they love. In the trade union movement there are found men who have wrecked their lives and shattered their nerves because of the long hours of labor in the incessant combat waged, regardless of the eight-hour, which they never think of any more than they do of the air they breathe, who want their minds to triumph. It is the spirit and enthusiasm in this force that makes progress possible.

In the shop men want eight hours to take part in this great intellectual battle. They are not being handcuffed to a machine ten or eleven hours a day. They are not being driven to the point where they always around the same narrow circle —the same movements which in time become automatic, and in which there is no place for sleeping forces, which, if developed, would allow man to rise to his full stature.

Man never objects to labor. It's a demand made by normal man. People don't object to activities if they are denied the right to work.

But the work that does not allow man's being to expand is not work. We are told "man was made in God's image and likeness." If that is the perfect man, how can he reach the standard of Deity but by having his brain stultified by mechanical toil?

A shorter workday will solve this question.

It is idle to compare physical labor with intellectual effort.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

SATURDAY, APRIL 11 1914

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CHILDREN OR PARSIMONY—WHICH SHALL PREVAIL?

WHAT a contrast there is between the service which might be rendered to the nation's children by the Federal Children's Bureau, as Miss Julia Lathrop presents the possibilities of that bureau in her first annual report, and the conditions against which many children struggle for existence. Inadequate as the present and proposed appropriation denies this service to the children of today. Yet whatever may be done for the children of tomorrow will be of no avail for the children of now—human souls who came into the world through no consent of their own, and are at the mercy of those in control of conditions determining their lives.

Only partially can we say to these hopeful, trusting little creatures with eager eyes and clinging fingers, "You cannot have the opportunities and the information necessary to your physical, intellectual, and moral development." It is an awful thing for a nation to deny money for the service of children. The chief of the Children's Bureau asks for $16,640 for the fiscal year 1915. Contrast this sum with the enormous sums asked for battleships for the navy. As has been recently pointed out, the sum is less than the annual repairs on two torpedo boats. Then marvel at the moderation of the sum requested for the protection of the lives and health of the humanity. Of this amount $5,000 is asked to appropriate millions of dollars to build battleships. It is then asked to appropriate one-third of $1,000,000 to prevent unnecessary deaths of little children. Surely we are too great and too just a nation to place so much higher value upon things pertaining to war and the taking of human life than we do upon protecting and developing the lives of the young.

Human life is sacred and yet delicate; that is a maxim which infinite possibilities and yet may be easily warped and damaged in development. The suggestions underlie the activities planned for the Children's Bureau. The organic act which created the bureau gives it a very wide field, making it a clearing house for all manner of information relating to the welfare of children and child life. The very meager funds appropriated by Congress for the bureau limit it for purposes at present to restricted all undertakings. Though the work of the first year necessarily been preliminary, of a preparatory character, the practical work has been begun. The logical orientation of the problems of child welfare, and to decrease preventable diseases and the number of preventable deaths. The report states that the deaths of 150,000 babies under one year of age could have been prevented last year if the individuals and communities applied those measures of hygiene and sanitation which are known and available. This is a vast, an unmeasured loss of infant life due solely to individual and civic neglect.

The field of opportunity awaiting this bureau and the imagination and the heart. The opportunity carries with it such tremendous responsibility and possibility. Investigations explicitly directed by law are as follows: Infant mortality, birth rate, orphanage, prevention of desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment legislation affecting children. The ideal Miss Lathrop expresses for the development of its practical service to the children who will be the future citizens is:

> The importance of studying thoroughly the subject of child labor is generally recognized, but the duties outlined for the Children's Bureau in this direction are much broader than would be implied by the expression "child labor," for the bureau is confronted by the entire problem of the transition of the child from economic dependence to economic independence. It is not merely a question of the age at which children do or should make this transition, or of the number of hours which they work or should be allowed to work after having reached that age. It is a question involving the entire relation of the child to his industrial equipment for adult life, for preparation for parenthood. Child life is more important than those furnished by this transition from childhood to a useful occupation. Hence, the bureau will not in this connection evade the problems of industrial and vocational training.

This vision of what child life could be is in terrible contrast with child labor as it is in the sweat shop districts of the large cities, in the cotton fields, and factories of the South, among the collieries of the mining districts, in the canning factories, and many other industries of our civilized life. Yet these children of the poor are eager for life and they want to be happy. Go into any tenement district and watch those children whose only play place is the dirty city street, whose only playthings are refuse, and see them only the miasma of the hurdygurdy and their little faces will light up and their little untutored feet will try to dance to express some vague joy of things that even their infantile struggles against poverty has not killed. They know that they are hungry for things; they have cravings and opportunities that are withheld from them; they have yearnings for a social life that is denied them.

Shall we as a civilized nation refuse to expend money that shall relieve these children from pain and suffering that warps mind and body, that leave a scar on human life and a lifelong protest against the injustice of society? If we refuse we have but one path we have basis for national decadence; we give our children the right, we provoke them to resist the wrong done them.

On the other hand, if our nation determines that expenditures for human lives shall exceed those for preparations for war, we shall find that what we have done for the lead of these little children will make us a nation of great-minded men and women, the greatest glory that man can come to.

Several women whose hearts and minds have been burdened by this need have addressed a letter to Congress setting forth the greater value of human welfare, and asking that the nation's wealth be devoted to the needs of child life. That is a plea which the men and women of the nation should hear with their little ones. Every force standing for humanity and for national sanity should be used to compel the Congress to appropriate for the people's money for the nation's best welfare—to free the children from the possibility of suffering, to grow out to play, and grow, and learn.

Children are helpless; they become largely what we make them. Shall we dare assume the responsibility of nerves and minds tortured and warped, of little fingers cut and bleeding, eyes bleared by overstrain, hearts made heavy by hopelessness? Shall we not heed the dangers, those clinging fingers, haunting eyes, and tragically thin bodies of stunted childhood and drag our nation down until we shall be among the least of the nations of the earth?

The policy of parsimony will inevitably destroy child life. The future of the nation is wrapped up in the lives of its children. These safety justifies even profligacy in appropriating public funds for their welfare. Let Congress deal fairly and intelligently with the Labor Department, with the Children's Bureau, and insure the lives, health, and safety of the Republic's greatest asset, the children of our day, the citizenship of the future.—American Federationist.

DEMAND MORE PAY FOR TEACHERS

> When an organization has passed the 2,000,000 membership mark the official expression of its position on matters of public concern becomes important, even though the reasons for it are not the voting strength which the organization represents. And when an organization of workers who furnish most of the pupils in our public schools makes a resolution toward those schools there should be a very general understanding of that policy.
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> For this reason the attitude of the American Federation of Labor, as expressed through resolutions adopted at its recent convention in Seattle, becomes a matter of general interest and public importance.
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> Prior to the convention in Seattle the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a policy which, embodied in a resolution introduced by a delegate from Illinois, received the support of the entire delegation to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. This broadened the scope of the policy outlined to cover the entire country.
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> In this resolution a strong protest is made against the present day method of placing children to the number of 100 or more under the care of one teacher. With a system so characterized as a "mockery," tending as it does to subvert the true purpose of the school by making of the teacher merely a caretaker of the children for a certain number of hours each day. The convention can Federation of Labor. This broadened the scope of the policy outlined to cover the entire country.
>
> While magnificently equipped school buildings are being erected, costing enormous sums of money, the salaries paid to the teaching forces of these schools are often inadequate to secure efficient service. It was stated that there are 2,500 public school teachers in Illinois receiving less than $500 a year, a sum which compares unfavorably with that paid unskilled day labor. Declaring that what is true of Illinois is equally true of the entire country and that salaries paid in a considerable percentage of cases do not constitute a living wage, the convention urged that a minimum be established for all teachers which will insure better living conditions and make it possible to broaden the scope of their intellectual and professional activities.
>
> A school system which underpays and overworks its teaching force cannot secure the services of competent instructors nor maintain the educational standard which is required to insure to every child the advantages of proper training. In order to overturn such a system the convention unanimously adopted a resolution to "demand in the name of the coming generations that a sufficient number of school teachers be employed by our school authorities to give a reasonable degree of personal attention to each of our children intrusted to their care, thereby enabling teachers to qualify as a real teaching force and as conservators of the greatest wealth of our nation—our children," and to declare "in favor of a salary for those teachers sufficient to secure services of the highest standards of educational value."
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> The report of an investigation into the purchase of state uniformity of textbooks was made to the convention, which showed that in eighteen states a State commission prescribes textbooks for use throughout the State; in two States the determination of textbooks rests with a county text-book commission. In the remaining States covered by the report the power of deciding upon the books to be used is vested in the local school boards or in the school superintendents individually. The convention recommended and strongly urged the enactment of legislation creating greater uniformity in text-books in use throughout the State, and thereby effecting a saving to the free text-books and improving their quality. To this end the officers of the Federation were instructed to draft a model bill to be introduced into the State Legislature providing for State uniformity of text-books and State ownership of the copyrights on books used in the public schools.—Ethelbert Stewart in Chicago News.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM REVIEWED

ALTHOUGH six states in the Union are still without compulsory school attendance laws, and four others have laws that apply only partially, definite progress during the past decade is reported in a bulletin just issued by the United States Bureau of Education. Since 1902 eight states have enacted such compulsory laws have adopted them, and it is thought to be a matter of only a few years when compulsory school attendance will be in effect in every state and territory of the United States.

The six states still without compulsory schools laws are South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. In the local option plan under where the law is in effect in certain counties only, are Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas and Louisiana.

The states vary widely in number of years and amount of attendance required. The years of age of compulsory attendance is from eight to twelve years in North Carolina and Virginia. In most states it is from eight to fourteen years. The present tendency is to raise the upper limit of compulsion. In seventeen states the compulsory age limit is fifteen years or above; in eight it is eighteen. As a general rule, however, children in all these states are allowed to leave school at fourteen years of age if they secure employment and have completed the eighth grade in school. There is a constantly increasing effort to safeguard the child between fourteen and sixteen years of age, the period of special importance for the vocational preparation of most children.

As little as twelve weeks of school attendance during any one year may be required in Virginia, Oklahoma, Delaware and Nebraska, while in Vermont are still more exacting, must be 150 or more days of actual school attendance every year. Many states require attendance "during the full time school is in session," which may mean anything from forty-two to 180 days. Some states secure attendance during long terms by conditioning state appropriations upon a number of days of actual school attendance.

A variety of exemptions are found in the laws of the different states. Connecticut and Arkansas will not enforce the compulsory attendance law "if the parent is not able to provide proper clothing" for the child. Physical or mental incapacity is a general exemption; another customary exemption is remoteness from school facilities. Occasional exemptions are granted for religious grounds. Thus the Michigan law exempts children from compulsory attendance between the ages of twelve and fourteen while a distance of two miles from a school house. Pennsylvania exempts children from compulsory attendance if they live more than a mile and a half from a school house.

The necessary factors in the enforcement of compulsory attendance laws are summed up as follows: An annual school census; the child labor law; the truancy law; prompt reports of unexcused absences by teachers in public and private schools; properly qualified attendance officers; state agents to see that the laws are enforced; special schools for truant and pupils irregular in attendance; relief for indigent parents having children of compulsory age; a definite annual period of attendance; well enforced child labor laws; employment certificate made out by the school and proper penalties for all concerned in the enforcement of the law.

WHAT DO AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT FOR THEIR CHILDREN

IF the sawmill men of your state had always used mules and it was proposed that they should give up using mules and use oxen instead; and if they agreed that it would be better to use oxen and a law should be introduced to compel them to use oxen instead of mules; and then if they did everything in their power to defeat the law, saying they think they have wanted to use mules! This parable of the opposition to child labor laws is quoted from a talk in his personal experience by Owen Wiley H. Swift in The Survey for April 4 in the course of an address at the National Conference on Child Labor recently held in New Orleans. The note is published under the caption, "What Do American People Want for Their Children?" and the writer says:

"Here [in Louisiana] the writer will enter on its second decade with increased vigor, a wider outlook and a new method. At the annual meeting of the Ninth and Tenth National Conference on Child Labor are a fair indication of the future.

"One member of the National Child Labor Committee staff who has attended all these conferences with one exception, put it recently: 'Always we start out their teeth against child labor. They are in for a fight to the finish.' And as Jane Addams said in her address to the mass meeting in Lafayette Square, attended by some 3,000 people besides those who where the mayor had arranged to seat: 'When people are willing to stand through cold, bitter speeches, child labor is doomed.'

"Is the New Orleans public typical? Does the spirit of the mass meeting and the conference reflect the temper of the American people? Or is their fighting mood aroused only because they encounter opposition to good child labor laws?

"Two little incidents at the conference in the writer's mind are significant, but they do warn us against an independent optimism. Telegrams were read and addressed a letter to Congress setting forth the greater value of human welfare, and asking that the nation's wealth be devoted to the needs of child life. That is a plea which the men and women of the nation should hear with their little ones. Every force standing for humanity and for national sanity should be used to compel the Congress to appropriate for the people's money for the nation's best welfare—to free the children from the possibility of suffering, to grow out to play, and grow, and learn.

"Children are helpless; they become largely what we make them. Shall we dare assume the responsibility of nerves and minds tortured and warped, of little fingers cut and bleeding, eyes bleared by overstrain, hearts made heavy by hopelessness? Shall we not heed the dangers, those clinging fingers, haunting eyes, and tragically thin bodies of stunted childhood and drag our nation down until we shall be among the least of the nations of the earth?

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LAZINESS AS A DISEASE

WHEN the wide prevalence of hookworm was first announced, a number of years ago, the humane state of our daily press heralded what they termed the discovery of "the microbe of laziness"—extreme indolence being a well-known symptom of the malady. But the disease due to hookworms is not the one that causes laziness. Indolence is a symptom of a very large number of disturbances, both physical and mental, and when a person, whether child or adult, is diagnosed by it, the first thing that should be done is to learn that person examined medically. Many a worker, many a child has been blamed for indolence when he was actually in needs of medical treatment. Says a writer in The Home Sociologist (Portal):

"Besides the kind of laziness that may be classed as physiologic, which is due to fatigue, to lack of food, to illness, there is a laziness clearly that of disease, the result of disturbances of the physical organism or of functional troubles of various kinds.

"Certain subjects are lazy because they are suffering from symptomatic asthenia, from infection or intoxication, from tuberculosis or diffuse chronic diseases of the viscera or glands to function properly. To this last-named class belong notably the so-called Addison's disease and indolence of thyroid or myxedematous origin, so well known to the clinicians.

"In many other individuals laziness is due to the determination, greater or less, of the psychomotor functions. This second variety of pathologic laziness is met in nervous and mental affections. It may be temporary, as with certain epileptics, or who show alternation of periods of excitement and depression of mental instability, with periods of melancholic depression. This laziness is almost habitual in certain forms of intellectual tumor, and in the neurotic, abnormal, degenerative, constitutional psychondriac, or following injury to the skull.

"G. Haury has even shown that among those who have been injured in the course of their employment there exists a true 'laziness' consecutive to wounds, a special mental state resulting from autosuggestion. This state, which aggravates the original condition, is known under the name of sinistrose.

"Among the various groups of persons called, the psychoses of melancholic or asthenic form, states of mental weakness of paralytic or senile dementia, explain the explanation of the inertia, apathy, and indifference observed in certain individuals called 'lazy.'

"The notion of pathologic laziness is extremely important, particularly for those who have charge of groups of persons; it is thus that to officers of the law is given the explanation of origin of certain infractions of discipline and educators it may show how necessary it is to consider a large number of lazy children as simply diseased."—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

COUNTRY VS. CITY LIFE

In the North Atlantic states in 1910, 48 per cent of the people lived in small town and country districts comprising 99 per cent of the land, and 52 per cent lived in cities of 30,000 and over comprising the remaining area of 1 per cent. The lure of the great city, a theme satisfied with tragedy, has been written of many times. Frederick L. Hoffman, actuary of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., in a recent pamphlet, points out that poverty and diminished liability to disease are found in the city as compared with country. The typhoid fever mortality rate is higher in the country than in the city, but the difference in general mortality is often been assumed. Although the mortality from malaria has been higher, and in many places is higher, the work of mosquito elimination has greatly reduced the prevalence of malaria in rural districts. While influenza, pneumonia, apoplexy, paralysis, heart-disease and pericarditis, were much more common in the country, some of these affections are old age, and the difference is undoubtedly due to the greater age of the people. The reason of a larger proportion of old persons in the country, the young having migrated to the city, is not known. The causes of death more common in the city are venereal diseases, cancer, alcoholism, suicide, violence, tuberculosis, cirrhosis of the liver, appendicitis, Bright's disease, and death from childbirth. It is hardly to be hoped, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, that emphasis on the greater healthfulness of the country will influence any one who is determined to live in the city life. No appeal of this or any other kind in cases of decreed effective in the history of civilization. There is encouraging to the dweller in the country to know that his chances for long and healthy life are better than those of his brother in the city.

FARMING AS A BUSINESS

The extent of the problem of unemployment in New York City tends to obscure the fact, by a revision of the arithmetic of enumerating, that the work of extracting those who though unemployed, are not uncontrollably inclined to work, now or at any time. The experiment of sending a train load up New York State to be hired by farmers must have suggested to those who advocate a movement from the city to the land. But it is impossible not to see that it is not going to be a very limited answer to the problem. The experiment is least inviting in winter. In the winter there is no seasonal unemployment as elsewhere, and it fails in the winter time. There will be a great demand for farm labor when the wheat of the season opens, and especially just before it closes, but it is doubtful if it will then be gathered in by New York City and delivered free by special trains. It is doubtful, too, if, from the experiences with samples delivered in the last fortnight, the farmers up State would long endure the New York Annabel. I believe it, is a business that has first to be learned.—New York Annabel.

HOUSE PASSES PENSION BILL

Washington, April 11.—By a vote of 75 to 64 the House passed the Key bill providing pensions for widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the Philippines, in the Philippine campaign, or in the Boxer uprising in China. If the bill passes the Senate it will be signed by President and the government will be pledged to pay $12 a month to the widow of any honorably discharged soldier who served in any of the campaigns covered in the bill and $2 monthly for each child under sixteen years. The only limitation expressed in the bill is that the beneficiaries must be in receipt of no income other than that of their daily labor. The report accompanying the bill states that at present there are about 4,600 women eligible for pensions.

When to Begin

If we all had our lives to live over again—
If we might start afresh and anew,
What a joy it would be for us women and men,
To do the right things we failed to do.
How straight we should walk and how wise we should talk;
How cheerful we'd be and how gay;
But if we're earnest about our reforms
Why don't we begin them today?

We feel that we'd never be foolish and fling
All our years to the winds of chance;
And we'd readily do each commendable thing
Without either profit or pay.
But if we're so keen at reform to be seen,
That we're panting to enter the fray,
The question arises with pertinence now—
Why don't we get busy today?

The days that are gone are most thoroughly gone,
We can't bring them back if we try;
But the days that are coming roll steadily on,
And no one can ever tell why.
Unless it should be they're to help you and me
To sensible things while we may.
They'll certainly help us to live over our lives
If we start out to do it today.

The Printer's Rule.

By ROSCOE E. HAYNES
In the National Printer-Journalist.

The Printer's Rule is a handy tool
Whatever time you may be;
From apple pie to pulling tacks,
Or ripping envelopes up the backs,
And even down to cleaning cracks,
It's the Printer's Rule for me.

You can drive a screw or cut off a "chew,"
You can whittle, or pick, or dig,
You can scrape the slate or clean a fish,
Or scrape the sides of a chafing dish,
Or do most anything a man could wish
With this little "jig-ma-rig."

The familiar click of the rule and stick
Is music to my ears;
And though no longer "I work at the case,"
Since the "line" has joined the merry race,
In my heart is reserved a tender place
For my friend of former years.

And on Judgment morn, when Gabriel's horn
Sounds through the Promised Land,
The Printerman won't have to wait,
For I'm sure he will not hesitate
To try to open the Pearly Gate,
If he has his rule in hand.

AUDUBON SOCIETY SLAPS FOREIGN LABOR

Some years ago the legislature of Pennsylvania enacted a law that has not been generally appreciated. For the avowed purpose of protecting "any wild bird or animal, either game or otherwise," it was made unlawful for any unnaturalized, foreign-born resident within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to own, or to be possessed of a shotgun or rifle of any make. Violation of this provision of the statute may be punished by a penalty of $25 fine for each offense, imprisonment in the county jail for a period of one day for each dollar of penalty imposed. All guns or rifles found in the possession of aliens contrary to the provisions of the statute, the courts of unnaturalized, foreign-born residents, upon their conviction or acknowledgement of guilt, may be declared forfeited to the commonwealth and sold by the Commissioners of the Board of Game. Furthermore, all constables, police officers, members of the State Constabulary, forestry wardens, and all peace officers of the commonwealth are authorized, **without warrant**, to arrest persons suspected of belonging to the class of residents proscribed found in possession of guns or rifles. With most ardent zeal for the safety of animals and birds, the legislature gave these game officers the additional authority, when they suspect unnaturalized foreign-born residents of concealing guns or rifles, to apply to any court having jurisdiction, over the offense for a search warrant, which shall empower the officer "to cause any building, room, inclosure, or car to be broken and entered, and any closet, chest, locker, box, trunk, crate, basket-box, or package, or other receptacle to be open (opened) and contents examined."

That a person whose experiences have been concerned with the practical affairs of life it appears as though the legislature of the Pennsylvania Audubon society were imbued with an unaccountable terror of unnaturalized foreign-born residents, or that it was the victim of delusion in a most ingenious manner, nicely calculated to protect from undesired scrutiny.

Can it be that the bird and game lovers think that there is some strange magic in the process of naturalization? Is it the few minutes necessary to obtain the final papers, so transforms the alien and the enlisted in the foreign-born resident that a shotgun or a rifle in his hands becomes harmless to the wild bird or animal?

Can it be that these bird and game lovers think that the cult of nonresistance will prevail so strongly in the land of the free that citizens there will exist in Penn that acquisitive instincts and the taste for wild game so that the growth of unnaturalized foreign residents will become a citizen whom the commonwealth can trust with a shotgun or rifle?

Can it be that these bird and game lovers think that the kindly, humane manner in which the steel-nerved employees of the mine operators of Westmoreland county, the garmegt manufacturers of Philadelphia, the textile mill owners and many others, deal with the unnaturalized foreign-born residents, is not sufficient evidence that in rough, hard-hearted, unrefined in the natures of these strangers within our commonwealth there is eliminated that is rough, appreciative lovers of nature, so tender and full of love that are unwilling to harm any living thing?

Can it be that all the small boys and the men of Pennsylvania are so enlightened and sublimated that a rifle or a shotgun in their hands could not be pointed at any bird or animal or game of any kind?

Who are these strangely enthusiastic protectors of wild birds and animals?

Is it unthinkable or even improbable that when unnaturalized foreign-born residents are regarded with such suspicion under ordinary conditions that that suspicion will be no more pronounced when in industrial disputes the appetites of these foreigners are whetted by the curtailment of ordinary bread and meat, and that the zeal of the peace officials to find concealed weapons becomes more and more intense until the "unnaturalized foreign-born residents" find their lodgings and dwelling places are haunted by these protectors of birds and wild animals?

Some of this protected class of residents thought they were unjustifiably discriminated against. When Joseph Patsone, an Italian citizen, was compelled of because he owned or had in his possession a shotgun, a representative of the Italian government interested himself in the case on the ground that it was a violation in contravention of the treaty between the United States and Italy. The courts of Pennsylvania pronounced the law constitutional. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which rendered a decision a few weeks ago.

The opinion of that court, written by Mr. Justice Holmes, relates that the objections raised by the plaintiff in error were that the law deprived aliens of property unjustifiably and that it discriminated against aliens as a class. Considering these objections the court held:

"That the former depends upon the latter, since it can hardly be disputed that if the lawful object, the protection of wild life (Geer v. Conn. 161 U. S. 519) warrants discrimination, the means for making it effective also might be adopted. The possession of guns by aliens generally is not necessary for other purposes not within the statute. It is so peculiarly appropriated to the forbidden use that such a use may be denied to this class, the possession of the instruments desired chiefly for that end also may be. The prohibition does not extend to weapons such as revolvers that are supposed to be needed occasionally for self-defense.

"The discrimination undoubtedly presents a more difficult question. But we start with the general consideration that a state may classify with reference to the evil to be prevented, and that if a class discriminated against is or reasonably might be considered to be more from whom the evil mainly is to be feared, it properly may be picked out. A lack of logical symmetry does not matter. The question is practically one dependent upon experience. The demand for symmetry ignores the respect in reference that experience suggests to have regard. It is enough to mark the distinction if one may do the same thing and go unpunished if as a matter of fact it is found that the danger is characteristic of the class named." Lindsley v. National Carbonic Gas Co. 220 U. S. 61, 80-81. The state may direct its laws against the evil as it manifests itself, not covering the whole field of possible abuses.

"The question, therefore, narrows itself to whether this court can say that the legislature of Pennsylvania was not warranted in assuming as its premise for the law that resident unnaturalized aliens were the peculiar source of the evil it aimed to prevent." (Barrett v. Indiana, 229 U. S., 26-29.)

"Obviously the question so stated is one of local concern, and one which this court ought to be very slow * * * that the state legislature was wrong as to its facts." (Patsone v. Pennsylvania, 232 U. S. 572, 583.) If we might trust popular speech in some states it was right—but it is enough that there will exist such knowledge of local conditions as to be able to say that it was manifestly wrong.

* * * "With regard to that (article I) was pointed out below that the enjoyment of rights that it assures is equality only in respect to protection and security for persons and property. The prohibition of a particular kind of destruction and of acquiring property in instruments intended for that purpose establishes no inequality in either respect. It is to be remembered that the subject of this statute is wild game which the State may preserve for its own citizens if it chooses. We are of opinion that the court's knowledge of local conditions as to be able to say that it was manifestly wrong.

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The justice of the Supreme Court, with juristic credulity and with the assurance of a mind unbiased by any personal knowledge where theory is unhampered by stubborn facts, decides that since shot guns and rifles are a menace to wild birds and game, and since, according to popular speech, foreigners have killed birds and wild animals, that the use and possession of such instruments may rightfully be denied to "unnaturalized foreign-born residents." Since the learned justice feels that these foreigners will be simply able to defend themselves in the courts, natives, razors, etc., he concludes that no wrong will be done by following the custom of designating the designs of the State legislature as to the facts in the case—"it is enough that this court has no such knowledge of local conditions as to be able to say that it (the legislature) was manifestly wrong."

This apparently humane law, avowedly designed to protect wild birds and game, is only intended to arm the forces of employers to keep employes docile, unresisting, helpless. During the recent months we have seen the state governmental agencies of three States have been made to serve the interests and the purposes of the employers. Constitutional guarantees and safeguards have been brushed aside and the poor and less powerful robbed of the very fundamentals of justice.

There is a tendency, whether cynical or merely thoughtless is manifest not, to regard strangers who work in our midst with suspicion and hostility. They are nicknamed Wops, Hunkies, and other names implying disrespect. We have heard that filthy cheap. Because they are ignorant and unable to assert themselves their rights are trampled upon. They live in our ditches and mines, they hew and they build, but few notice if they are injured. They may disappear, giving their lives in industrial progress, and the administrator or the native-born heed not nor care. Can civilization founded upon brutal carelessness or progress at the cost of human life be considered with pride?

We are glad that the Chief Justice of the United States dissents from this decision.

How dare our nation treat these human beings as though they were of a lower breed, were inferior animals not fit to be accorded the rights of men? How dare we place upon these regulations that are as a stigma, marking them as a class apart and alien? By so doing we are establishing the embryo for a caste system.